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THE

TIMES AND REGISTER.

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

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WILLIAM F. WAUGH, A.M., M.D., Managing Editor.

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1 Curved bone forceps,	(with movable back),
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No. 6,	"	114	"	"	9	"	8	"	-	-	-	-	I 90 "
No. 7,	"	126	"	"	10	"	9	"	-	-	-	-	2 10 "

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Prof. Gross stated at one of his Surgical Clinics in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, that he had just concluded a series of experiments with cat-guts obtained from different sources; and that the article which I now offer for sale, he considered superior to all others. I put this up in coils of 10 feet, four different sizes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 (four is thickest). Nos. 2 and 3 are the most useful sizes.

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An Open Letter to the Medical Profession.

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The Times and Register.

Vol. XXI, No. 15.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 11, 1890.

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Address.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.¹

By S. V. CLEVENGER, M.D.

AGUST 2, the incorporation of this Academy was effected; the official papers being sent by the Secretary of State. We meet to-day to proceed with the organization; to frame a constitution and by-laws, and to begin in earnest scientific work, creditable to the institution and its members.

An official physician is accredited with the remark that medicine could only be cultivated in the East, as the West and South were too malarial to permit science to be developed successfully. The only malaria that has, in my experience, interfered with the progress of medicine, is political, and its debilitating influence is universal. Both "malaria" and politics are rampant on parts of the Potomac river.

We have long understood that there was a necessity for a purely medical society in our midst, wherein medical topics alone would occupy the attention of physicians to the exclusion of clique interests, politics, and other distracting, degrading matters, but how to institute such an organization has been, and is, a problem, and while we may congratulate ourselves upon having begun its solution, we must remember that in common with everything human, we are fallible, and we may reach a far different result from the one desired, through an apparently insignificant flaw in the initiatory process.

The avowed object of the academy is "for the encouragement of pure and applied medical science." Inasmuch as political, social and clique intriguery is directly hostile to such encouragement, it will not be possible to accomplish even mediocre scientific work unless these enemies are forbidden entrance. With

human nature as it is, resolutions are easier made than kept.

We start out with the hope, the determination to elevate medicine, to make it more scientific, to encourage research, to spread a knowledge of what has been done, and to stimulate workers to renewed and better effort.

Forecasts can only be made upon prospects; the history of the past alone enables the statesman to advise his nation for the future; even the savage recognizes the advisability of having "old men for counsel and young men for action;" for impetuosity, in howsoever good a cause, may ruin instead of accomplish. It is best, therefore, that we should look at our environment carefully, and, as far as possible, seek out the causes of failure in other organizations.

The scientific medical man is usually poor in purse, and his studies naturally keep him out of money-making avenues, make him poorer, obscure, unknown. He visits his local medical society with the desire to learn and to impart information that has cost him dearly to acquire. He soon realizes that things are far from being what they should be. At annual elections two or three cliques fight for the offices, and do not hesitate to resort to the methods of the ordinary politician to secure such places; wrangles over ethical points, packed meetings to defeat some needed reform in our public hospitals or asylums are occasionally too frequent, and the reading of sensational papers with a full attendance of newspaper reporters, and innumerable other schemes of the kind, prostitute the society into an assemblage of wire pullers, hypocrites and tenth rate medical essayists, crowding the quiet, studious seeker after learning out the door.

All over this great country this is the common experience; resulting in the foisting upon the ignorant public of blatant quacks, and the final extinction of even the desire to make things better, for the battle is to the strong sneak; and the weak, the scientist, goes to the wall. Man was undoubtedly evolved from quadrupedal ancestry, and in varying degrees

¹ At the organization meeting, September 21, 1890.

preserves much inherited ferocity, cunning, treachery, and many good animal traits. A higher and still higher expediency development has finally created a type of man who possesses what a modern school of psychology calls the "secondary ego." History abounds with instances. Patriots, missionaries, philosophers, statesmen, leaders and teachers in innumerable fields who have subordinated their own individual welfare to that of country, religion, enlightenment, and no profession has yielded more of this class than has the medical.

The world has not heard of a tithe of those who have willingly given their labor and literally their lives to their ideals of what would benefit others. Multitudes imbued with this spirit have, in the past, been tortured with all the ingenuity of fanatical hate and ignorance. Thousands of unknown Brunos have been burned alive, more unheard-of Roger Bacons have been silenced in dungeons, and sturdy zealots of all religions, with the kindest intentions for those among whom they worked, fill as many untimely graves as do those slain in wars.

But the combat has not ended. Undoubtedly the world has grown better, mainly because principles for which their originators were martyred, have survived. The ignorant, heedless, almost brainless rabble, bask in a sunlight of civilization made possible by the *fiat lux* of thinkers of past ages. Freedom of thought has almost ceased to be criminal, but its advocate with the secondary ego still pays his penalty. As a rule, he is at least misunderstood, and must not hope to have more than posthumous appreciation.

Let us regard a few instances wherein science is antagonized to-day:

Cushing lived among the Zufi Indians for the purpose of studying the customs and language of this remnant of a prehistoric American race. Land-grabbing speculators found Cushing opposed to their unjust appropriation of some Zufi lands, and invoked the aid of powerful politicians to crush him. Fortunately for science, a philanthropic organization, with a glimmering conception of what he was about, came to his aid and saved his Smithsonian employment, and enabled him to continue his work, but not before he had been grossly libeled, and his motives basely misconstrued.

Richard Proctor, the astronomer, was cut off from English governmental assistance through the intrigues of an Astronomer Royal, who was more politician than scientist.

A member of this Academy—Frank S. Billings—whose pathological work is a credit to America, found no support, understanding, or countenance of his bacteriological researches in human disease, such as scarlet fever, etc., owing to universal ignorance; and turned to the study of cattle and swine plagues as affording an easier appreciation of scientific results among agriculturalists; and his earliest successes attracted the attention of official "scientists" (pure politicians) in Washington, and forthwith every possible impediment is put in his way by this guild.

It is not saying too much to state that these political "scientists" would rather see America depopulated by some such scourge as cholera, rather than that it should be prevented by some unofficial means.

Prof. Cope, of the Pennsylvania University, has shown that the official geological surveys are debauched by pseudo scientists, who publish great volumes of falsehoods at the government's expense; and recent exposures have damned official American paleontology for all time in necessitating the rewriting of textbooks that assumed the alleged discoveries as true.

I am personally aware that the United States Land Department is officered by politicians as surveyors-general, whose main function is the securing of spoils, and whose mathematical education is the most rudimentary.

Consequently, our public lands are surveyed by subordinates who are willing to pay the politicians' price, and there is left no incentive to good work, and competent civil engineers seek other fields.

We have recently had some ventilation of the methods of securing census statistics and the attempt to accumulate certain information of a private nature through physicians, such as, at one time in the world's history, was piled up at Rome. Any political party may be depended upon to make oppressive uses of such data.

A politically-supervised inquiry into health statistics would be comical if it were not for the menace to the private liberties of citizens. It could be, and would be, made the club for infinite varieties of black-mailing.

That the spoils system in politics has degraded every branch of governmental service there is ample proof, but in one particular its infamies are peculiarly horrible:

Some State charitable institutions are well managed, owing to the personal excellence of superintendents; but this is purely accidental, and in spite of the system. Where a hospital, almshouse, or insane asylum is controlled by aldermen or county commissioners, invariably there is barbarous management, for the spoils party system insures the selection of such officials from the truly criminal classes, and these select subordinates from their companions of a still lower stripe.

Physicians and surgeons in public institutions are regarded by these hoodlums as a sort of necessary evil, and they naturally try to minimize the hostilities between decent medicine and politics by securing as degraded a set of medical men as possible.

Occasionally some skilled student, anxious for the opportunities these public hospitals afford, debases himself by association with officials who can secure places. The result is damaging to the doctor, because good work is simply next to impossible under such auspices. Our Cook County Hospital and Asylum are well enough known to you as undesirable vantage ground for conscientious work.

Occasionally some one, with a view of improving the matter, will undertake to bring the malodorous affairs of our charitable institutions to the attention of a medical society, whereupon the political doctors rush to the rescue, pack the meetings, whitewash, blackmail, break up investigations, and otherwise pollute the society proceedings, to enable a continuance of medical politics, brutal treatment of the insane and sick, and the appointment to positions of ballot-box stuffers and ward "heelers," all to please their masters, the criminals who keep them in office.

This is not a fancy picture, gentlemen, drawn from imagination; it is not only founded on fact, but it is fact.

Shall certain well-known persons who have been guilty of such things gain admittance to the Academy? Can we regard them as suitable accessions from any standpoint? Shall our society suffer the fate of others, and be debased to similar ends?

Medicine and politics make a monstrous, a foul, combination; and are as incompatible as fire and water. The one gains everything by devotion to truth, seeks to elevate everything; the other is the offspring of the father of lies himself, and damns all it touches.

Are we medical men, seeking the alleviation of the ailments of our kind, or harpies, hypocrites, to prey thereon?

It is doubtless true that every medical man is driven to adopt business methods more or less repugnant to his professional instincts, and such practices we need not criticize; but, in view of the incessant thrusting forward of such methods in other medical societies, with the result of debasing their proceedings to catch-penny mountebank shows, it behooves us to jealously guard our portals against encroachments of this business spirit, that elbows away the possibility of concentrating our attention upon the real purposes of our organization.

A great deal is said, and with much truth, about the ignorance and dishonesty of the laity forcing the physician into charlatanism. If money-making is the sole object of the practitioner, then there would be apparent propriety in meeting ignorance and dishonesty upon its own grounds, with its own methods; but let us hope that those who seek entrance to this Academy are prompted by other than mere business reasons. It may be a hopeless task to instruct the masses out of their fetishistic ideas of medicine, and centuries hence new forms of quackery may arise, plundering alike the sick and the learned physician, who has the missionary spirit, the desire to be able to help, coupled with the ability to do so. But, had our Galens, Hunters, Graves, Abernethys, Rokitanskys, Troussaus, *et al.*, of the past, living in far gloomier periods, faltered in their endeavors over such considerations, where would we be to-day?

Though, as Spencer says, what we may accomplish for reform will always be out of proportion to our efforts—the little we accomplish will endure.

Education of the people has been accomplished step by step, so that the world is really better to day than it was; and this education, whatever its shortcomings may be, has been brought about through the singleness of purpose, sincerity and industry of self-sacrificing thinkers.

We, as physicians, as well as human beings, owe them a great debt of gratitude, and they would ask no better recompense than that we carried on the work which they began.

We desire to gather into our organization earnest men who can, and will, by their acts make for our body an enviable reputation, so that it will be justly regarded a great honor to be a fellow of the Academy. While, as Dr. Eccles said in a recent paper in the *Popular Science Monthly*, "medicine attracts to its study the brightest minds and the best intentioned," we must admit that in our ranks there is not only evil coupled with dullness, but here and there are brilliant men who are capable of every duplicity; some there are who cannot help attempting to make tools of everybody and thing; but such persons' habits of thought are hostile to science, and they are not wanted among us. He who practises lies thinks lies, and is incapable of logical reasoning, except as regards his immediate lowest interests.

Diplomacy may answer among politicians, but its effects are damnable so far as correct reasoning is concerned, and such low traits as those of the average politician react upon the possessor, making him a revert, a natural wolf, fox, serpent, or worse.

Pardon my dwelling upon such topics; but my justifications therefor are through experience. The political spirit blights every effort of the well intended to make anything better. Its cursed influence intrudes into churches, societies, mercantile life—everywhere; and it will undoubtedly make many efforts to effect an entrance here.

We have in our midst those who pass current with the laity as honorable, skilful physicians, some of whom, to "get on in the world," have attempted to destroy the reputation of their confreres in the most wanton and unjustifiable manner by systematic scheming. There are others of this ilk, who, leagued with the vilest politicians of our corrupt local government, do their bidding, even to frustrating any attempt of medical or other associations to rescue the insane and sick from robbery and brutal treatment in our public hospitals.

In framing our constitution, I would advise the utmost simplicity and the fewest possible sections. Everything cannot be foreseen and provided for; and as the most astute cannot invent a scheme for good that knaves cannot beat, the decent life of our Academy will depend upon its personnel, and the interpretation it will give to the very plain words "Pure and Applied Medical Science," and that all other matters are foreign. We should regard personalities, intrigue, hair-splitting ethical considerations, politics, and cliqueism as high treason, and full powers should be given to an executive committee, selected for its integrity, to act promptly upon all attempts to prostitute the aims of the Academy, with the right of appeal from such committee to the entire body of fellows.

The originators of this Academy have set their hearts upon its having a glorious, useful and creditable future, and to secure it we must be on the alert against perverting influences.

However much it may "pay" others to subordinate medicine wholly to money-making, let medical topics be the sole consideration here. While those who "serve at the altar must live by the altar," the priest would not think of eating up the entire burnt sacrifice; so the physician, while dependent upon his fees for a living, should not make fee-getting his only aim, even though the most popular practitioners are those who do the people the most harm; for while wrong will always usurp the appearance of right, there is some justification for the belief that the latter triumphs in the end.

In the words ascribed to Wm. Lloyd Garrison (though I am not sure that he is their originator):

"Right forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne,
But that scaffold sways the future,
And beyond the dim unknown
Standeth God, within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own."

Original Articles.

SHOULD PASTEUR'S METHOD OF INOCULATION AGAINST THE RISK OF HYDROPHOBIA BE PRACTISED AT A LATE PERIOD AFTER AN INJURY BY A MAD DOG?

BY DR. PAUL GIBIER,
Director of the Pasteur Institute of New York.

THE value of inoculations according to the Pasteur method, as a preventive of hydrophobia, being no longer a matter of serious contest, one question remains to be solved: How long after the bite of a mad dog can the inoculations be beneficial?

Evidently, the sooner a person is submitted to the preventive treatment after having been bitten, the

¹ Read before the International Medical Congress of Berlin, 1890.

better it is; but suppose a man was bitten several months, or even a year, ago, are we in a position to assert that it would be of service to subject him to the inoculations?

Relying upon a small number of observations that I lately made, and at the same time bearing in mind that hydrophobia may be developed a year or more after the introduction of the virus through the bite, I believe that the advantages of preventive inoculations to persons who are in this predicament cannot be denied.

Following are a few observations taken from the records of the New York Pasteur Institute, which would seem to show that even at the first apparition of the prodromata of the disease, it is still possible, several months after the bite, to stop the invasion of the germs along the course of those nervous fibers which start from the place of the wound to the nerve centers, and, so to speak, harden the latter against the hydrophobic microbes.

The first case in which a long delay had elapsed between the bite and the moment at which the patient came to be treated was that of a physician, of Carlinville, Ill.—Dr. C. J. C. F. He had been bitten five months previously, and felt some peculiar sensations at the seat of the scar. These occurred in the right leg, and from this point up along the limb. These sensations became better marked, and proved to be painful enough to awaken the patient in the middle of the night.

The same dog—which presented the ordinary signs of hydrophobia—bit, one day after, Dr. F.'s daughter upon her right side, and inflicted a very severe wound. At the same time that her father felt the signs just described, the young girl felt a disagreeable itching on the spot of the cicatrix of her wound, and was brought by her father to the Institute for treatment. Thus, five months and a half after the bite, both were regularly treated for fifteen days, and received an intensive form of treatment, which ended on the 1st of May last.

One month after, June 2, Dr. F. wrote me: "My daughter and I are getting along nicely; the pains and other peculiar sensations I complained of in my leg are gone. My daughter complains no more, so I think the cure is complete." And two months after the end of the treatment Dr. F. wrote me again that all was going on favorably.

In these two instances, and especially in Dr. F.'s case, if reliance is placed upon what we know of the prodromata of hydrophobia, the symptoms observed would seem to indicate a foreshadowing of others, more serious, and thought to be so by the patient in the light of his professional experience. I think that it is not unreasonable to believe that without the anti-hydrophobic injections the case might have proved unfavorable.

The results in these cases encouraged me to pursue the Pasteur method in other instances, and, so far, I have not had any reason to regret my course.

In a third case, a man from Walleston, Mass., came, April 18, to seek my advice. He had been bitten four months before in the hand, by his own dog; fifteen minutes after, his wounds were washed with a strong solution of carbolic acid.

The day following, the dog bit a companion, who died with the symptoms of hydrophobia. On the 12th of March the dog was killed. I treated the patient from April 18 to May 2. To-day he is well.

A fourth and fifth case refer to two patients who were bitten—the one one month, and the other nearly two months, before. Both are doing well, after a lapse of more than forty days.

A sixth case refers to a boy bitten, fifteen days previously, in the hand. Since the treatment, which ended on the 28th of June, the boy has remained perfectly free from all symptoms of hydrophobic poisoning.

The seventh case is that of a man who came from the province of Ontario, Canada, and who had been bitten thirty-five days before any treatment was commenced. This man was decidedly prostrated when he came; his wounds were severe in both hands; they had not been cauterized. Three animals—two pigs and a cow—bitten by the same dog, died with hydrophobia a few days before the patient presented himself for treatment. Since the end of June he has remained well.

The eighth case is almost similar to the latter, and occurred at the same time. A boy, twelve years of age, came three weeks after having been bitten. A dog bitten by the same animal died with symptoms of hydrophobia just before the patient left his home to come to the Institute. So far he is doing well.

The ninth case is interesting, although the delay was but eleven days between the bite and the first inoculation. A young girl felt a tingling which she described as "sparks" in the tips of her fingers and in the forearm—the seat of the bite. There was free hemorrhage from the wound, and it had not been cauterized. The dog displayed marked symptoms of hydrophobia before dying.

The subject of the tenth observation was a man from Brunswick, Maine, inoculated for the first time seven weeks after a severe bite, inflicted by a dog who had bitten two other men; one of them died thirty-two days afterward with the ordinary symptoms of rabies. The treatment ended on the 12th of July.

Two other patients are still under observation: one, an old man, bitten ten months previously by his own dog, who died a few days after with symptoms of hydrophobia. The little finger, upon which the bite had been inflicted, was neither washed nor cauterized. From the seat of the wound extending to the elbow, the patient felt acute pains, which became worse a few days before he submitted to treatment. Under the influence of the preventive injections, the pains disappeared almost entirely on or about the tenth day.

Finally, another patient, who presents also some interest, is a young lady, twenty-four years of age, bitten thirty-two days before she came to the Institute. For one week she felt worried, without cause, and experienced some pains, extending from the bitten finger to the elbow. She complained, also, of peculiar and rather painful burning sensations in her throat and in her tongue. After six days' treatment she felt better; on the tenth day she was still better, and the painful sensation of the arm appeared only now and then, but greatly lessened in intensity. At the end of the treatment the pains disappeared. The patient had been inoculated three times daily during three consecutive days, and on the fourth day was subjected to a most virulent injection. I believe that the progressive disappearance of the pains must dispel any idea that it was due to mere suggestion.

My purpose is not to advance any statement that there is always time to treat successfully a person who is threatened with hydrophobia after a certain period has elapsed; but I believe that the cases that I have heretofore related, especially if they all prove ultimately successful, may sustain my views; that is, if the inoculations can be performed at least one month before the period at which the invasion of the nerve centers, by the germs, should have occurred,

the probabilities are that a fatal end of the hydrophobic infection will be prevented.

Note.—After the reading of this communication a discussion took place, not about the value of the treatment, for that is admitted by every physician who has any experience of the matter, but about the details and modifications applied to the method of inoculations.

Prof. Babés, of Bucharest, recorded several observations and experiments which prove beyond all contest the thorough efficacy of the Pasteur method of treatment against hydrophobia. Among these observations he related a very striking one: In the environs of Bucharest a mad wolf bit thirteen persons and thirty animals—oxes, horses, pigs, dogs. The thirty animals died of hydrophobia; a man who neglected to go to the Pasteur Institute of Bucharest to be treated died with the same symptoms; another died from the wounds inflicted by the wolf; but the eleven persons who received the Pasteur inoculations are still alive, after nearly two years. Those who pretend not to be convinced by such examples, which have been multiplied a great many times, would probably be quite anxious to receive the treatment if they were themselves in danger of contracting the dreadful disease.

MATERIALISTIC STUDY OF CRIME.¹

BY G. FRANK LYDSTON, M.D.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SOME years ago, I published in the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner* a contribution, entitled: The Pathological Causes of Vice. This was based upon observations of the criminal class during my services as surgeon at the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, New York, and in other metropolitan institutions. This article, while well received by the majority of my friends in the profession, invoked the wrath of a few orthodox individuals to such an extent that I was stimulated to further discussion and study of the subject. Fanatical opposition is sometimes an excellent evidence that our work is based upon sound principles. And when some of my friends stopped abusing the devil and jumped on to me, I knew I was right.

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE, PERHAPS.

In announcing myself as a materialist, as far as the study of vice is concerned, I trust that my position may not be misinterpreted, for it is certainly not my intention to detract from the importance of the moral law in its relation to the production and repression of vice, or to lessen the efforts of the moralist in his attempts to oppose "goodness" to "badness." It is the function of the materialist to liberalize existing theories regarding the causation and repression of vice, and to reduce the subject to a scientific, and, as far as possible, evolutionary basis.

The study of the causes and prevention of vice and crime in their various phases is one of the most important and practical questions of the age. The varying forms of violation of physical, social, statutory, and moral law, which are included under the heads of vice and crime, are the outcome of certain circumstances of environment and laws of progression which are, and have ever been, present and operable in society; in all social systems, whether of high or low degree of development, and in every grade of civilization. It is obvious therefore, that the philosophical study of vice

is a social necessity, quite as much so as is the study of morbid conditions of our physical bodies, resulting from aberrations of physiological laws. Indeed, the two studies are more or less interdependent, and therefore demand the interest of the physician. In my opinion, it is to the physician, and not to the moralist or law-maker, that the society of the future is to look for measures of repression, or the better correction and prevention of vice and crime. Our knowledge of the subject is at the present time decidedly unsatisfactory and crude, from a philosophical stand-point, chiefly because the science of statistics is yet in its infancy, and, to a great extent, because the moralist has acted as an obstructionist and has impeded the progress of those who have undertaken to reduce the question to a purely physio-philosophical basis.

I will, at this point, advance the proposition, that the actions of men are governed entirely by the state of society in which they occur. Crimes are the result of precedent circumstances; they are the pictured and tangible results of occult influences, past, present and to come, *i. e.*, they are the result of an all-pervading and everlasting law. Criminal acts are not isolated experiences with no necessary precedent or future repetitions. The doctrine of free will, *i. e.*, of individual responsibility, is so simple and appeals so strongly to the self-esteem and sentiment of the masses that it is accepted by the majority of individuals with a faith and simplicity that prevails on no other question of corresponding magnitude. How simple and satisfactory it is to us to say that our fellow-man has committed a crime, because, forsooth, he is less holy than we! This pharisaical sophistry is but the outcome of human egotism, and as long as it prevails and controls our social, moral and legal efforts at repression, so long will our criminal classes flourish and multiply. Indeed, "he who does not advance goes backward," and our social system is apt to grow worse instead of better.

It is hardly necessary to go into details regarding the superficiality of the prevalent methods of study and repression of crime. It is so apparent that it must strike the most casual observer. Much has been done in the way of moral and physical persuasion, but very little, indeed, in the direction of philosophical methods of the study and correction of causes. As civilization has advanced and theology has become enlightened in its theory and methods, a corresponding improvement in the moral tone of the social body should naturally be expected. Unfortunately, however, there has been no improvement—as far as statistics serve to testify—sufficient to encourage the efforts of the moralist. The futility of moral measures, as demonstrated by past experience, is explicable only upon the ground that there is something more than free will to account for criminal acts. Free will is operable only in the case of individuals, and moral persuasion affects only the individual and, incidentally, the circumstances which sway the volition of the criminal; it accomplishes little or nothing in the correction of the general law underlying the production of the criminal class. By analogical reasoning, the futility of moral means of repression may be readily shown. We will suppose, for example, that a certain portion of the human body is affected by disease, dependent, to a greater or less extent, upon a depraved constitutional condition. Obviously, measures of local correction, *i. e.*, correction of the local depravity of tissue, although useful to a certain extent, fall of their object, unless the general and constitutional influences which tend to enhance the local trouble are recognized and corrected. The individual is but an

¹ Read before the Milwaukee Clinical Club, July 8, 1890, by invitation.

atom of the social fabric; when he is depraved, logic requires a search for, and, if found, the correction of, the morbid general or constitutional influences pervading the social body, which bring about perversion of thought or action in the individual. Moral persuasion is but a minor consideration; the law cannot cope with the question, and punishment is futile, because these corrective influences operate upon the isolated integer and not upon the law of causation. Admitting that certain criminals are so by reason of structural peculiarities, the inefficacy of preaching is at once explicable.

That criminality is the result of certain causal influences, operating by a fixed law, has been recognized by several eminent historical and statistical authorities. Buckle and Quetelet have advanced some striking arguments bearing upon the influences modifying the moral conduct of the human race. It would appear that many of the actions of mankind which we are prone to attribute to free will and independent action upon the part of the individual, are really the result of a fixed and immutable law controlling the moral world, which is almost as definite and arbitrary as the laws controlling the physical world. As compared with this law, the independence, *i. e.*, free will of the individual and the local circumstances of environment, in operation at the time of the apparently voluntary action, are of but little moment, and are but accidents in the chain of events. It has been shown, by the statistics of Great Britain and France, that there is a constant proportion maintained in the ratio of criminal acts to the number of population in those countries.

Rawson¹ says: "No greater proof can be given of the possibility of arriving at certain constants with regard to crime than the fact that, the greatest variation in the proportion of any class of criminals at the same period of life during a period of three years, has not exceeded a half of one per cent."

Quetelet² says: "In everything which concerns crime the same numbers recur with a constancy which cannot be mistaken. This is the case even with those crimes which seem quite independent of human foresight—such, for instance, as murders, which are generally committed after quarrels, arising from circumstances apparently casual. Nevertheless we know from experience that every year there takes place not only the same proportionate number of murders, but that even the very instruments with which they are committed are employed in the same proportion."³

Buckle⁴ says: "Suicide is merely a production of the general condition of society, and the individual's volition only carries into effect what is the necessary consequences of preceding circumstances. In a given state of society a certain number of persons must put an end to their own lives. This is the general law, and the special question as to who shall commit the crime depends of course upon special laws which,

however, in their total action, must obey the larger social law to which they are all subordinate. The power of the larger law is so irresistible that neither the love of life, nor the fear of another world can avail anything toward even checking its operations."

Buckle further shows by statistics, that notwithstanding the varying causes of suicide which exist in society, such as political excitement, want, mercantile crises, disappointments in love, depression induced by disease, etc., there has been in London a very constant average of suicides, the average having been during five years 240 per year. The variation in the number was not very great in proportion to the number of population, running from 213 to 266, the latter number being attained in the year 1846, which was distinguished by the great railway panic. At this time the ratio of suicides might naturally be expected to be extremely high, but as a matter of fact, it was less than one-half per cent. higher than the preceding year. Mechanical laws may be disturbed by accidental circumstances, yet they prevail; so it is with the moral law.

As showing how the regularity in the course of events may manifest itself in the most trifling details of every-day life, one of Buckle's statements is very interesting. It is not infrequent for individuals through carelessness to drop undirected letters in the mail box. Such an oversight might naturally be attributed to individual carelessness, but it is shown by statistics that in London and Paris, due allowance being made for varying circumstances, increased population, etc., that there is practically the same number of undirected letters found in the mails every year.

It is generally supposed that in the matter of matrimony the individual is governed entirely by free will. Statistics prove that there is a constant variation in the proportion of marriages corresponding to the rise or fall of the price of food products. So it may be seen that, as far as statistical evidence goes, we may well believe that "there is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may."

Leaving out of the question a general law influencing society and determining with unwavering fidelity the occurrence of certain acts which we term criminal and vicious, it is unquestionably true that there are certain special causes in operation. The influence of heredity is so well recognized that any remarks in that connection may be considered trite. Yet it would be impossible to do the subject justice without an allusion to it. It is not always an easy matter to isolate hereditary influences from others of a special character which operate in the development of vice and criminality; but there are certain typical cases upon record which conclusively prove that hereditary impulses to breaches of social ethics are a very important consideration in the study of the causes and prevention of vice. There is frequently an intimate association between hereditary defects of a physical character and those manifestations of heredity which result in crime. In many instances a special act of criminality can be directly traced to certain hereditary, or, perhaps, congenital physical aberrations.

The powerful influence of heredity in the production of vice and crime is not so manifest in this country as in some of the older countries of the world. Its influence is not so dominant in countries in which a Republican form of government exists as in those in which an effete monarchical and aristocratic system of control prevails. The older and larger the city the more pronounced its viciousness. Thus it is to London we must look for the very refinements of vice

¹ "Inquiry into the Statistics of Crime in England and Wales."

² "Sur l'Homme," Paris, 1835.

³ "During twenty years study of the statistics of crimes in France, the number of accused persons registered scarcely varies at any age from year to year, comparing the proportionate percentage at each age with the totals. The number of persons accused in all France from 1826 to 1844 was about equal to the deaths of males registered in Paris; but, singularly enough, the results of the former are more regular than the latter, notwithstanding the accidental causes which might affect them; notwithstanding even a revolution in Paris which convulsed society and brought on a new dynasty." (Brown on the Uniform Action of the Human Will.)

⁴ "History of Civilization in England."

and crime. The exposé of the hideous orgies of Cavendish Square followed very closely upon those sensational murders of women which attracted the attention of the whole world to the great Metropolis.

In Dr. Ireland's book, "A Blot on the Brain," we have evidence collated which is sufficient to convince any thinking man that the aristocracy of the Old World is hereditarily rotten to the core. You are familiar with his unmerciful handling of the House of the Romanoff's, which is so eminently true that the sale of the book has been prohibited throughout the Russian domain. I do not claim that the aristocracy *per se* are more liable to viciousness than any other class of people similarly situated. Unbridled license, idleness, and the possession of unlimited resources, when taken in connection with the circumstance of consanguinity or inbreeding, are enough to account for the corruption of the dominant element in European society. That actual physical aberrations or atypical conformations of structure must bear a certain responsibility, for the development of the criminal class is amply shown by the researches of Benedict and Osler. These experimenters have shown quite a constant relation between atypical cerebral development and criminality. The assertion that criminals and a certain class of insane exhibit a defective or aberrant brain development, has been the conclusion of such students of the subject as Corre, Lombroso, Mills, Rouselmarro, Pavlosky, Varaglin, Tenchini, and Badik. To be sure we must take into consideration the naïve declaration of Benedict that "certain of these cases were collected as the result of *a priori* conviction that the criminal is an individual having the same relation to crime as his next blood kin, the epileptic, and his cousin, the idiot, have to their common encephalo-pathic condition.

Hackneyed as the illustration may be, there is as yet no better exemplification of the effects of heredity than that embraced in the wonderful tables and statistics of the immortal Richard Dugdale in his history of the "Jukes." In these tables the histories of 1,200 descendants of one Ada Juke—more popularly known as "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals"—are traced, and of the total number nearly 1,000 were shown to have been either criminals, drunkards, or paupers.

Ribot, in his famous work on Heredity, has shown remarkable examples of an inherited predilection, not only for crime in general, but for certain forms of crime and vicious impulse. But I perceive that my paper is spinning out to an unwarrantable length, and I will, therefore, present as briefly as possible those causes which students of this important social problem should be always ready to recognize.

1. The first and most potent cause is that occult, all-pervading and remorseless law which pervades all social systems. To this law I would apply the term *predestination* were it not, in my opinion, too arbitrary an expression, and likely to lay me liable to the impeachment of illiberality. This cause has already been sufficiently expatiated upon. There appears to be an occult influence of an epidemic character affecting chiefly the crimes of murder and suicide. This is so trite that I would scarcely mention it, but for my desire for completeness of classification. There has recently occurred in rapid succession in numerous large cities in this country a considerable number of cases of wife murder, followed by suicide. These cases are an illustration of a peculiar kind of homicidal mania of an apparently epidemic character, which occurs now and then. It is my opinion—and

in this I am not alone—that the public press fosters this epidemic influence by its blood-curdling accounts of such cases. It is a question in my mind whether the complaisant manner in which the *minutiae* of robberies and defalcations are recited by the newspapers, has not its influence in producing crime.

2. Hereditary impulses, independent of perceptible or obscure physical aberrations. It is possible that habit, persisted in through succeeding generations, may result in a faulty power of reasoning, which, although not characterized by variations in physical conformation, may be transmitted to posterity through countless generations.

3. Defective physique and imperfectly developed intellect, hereditary or congenital. These cases are of the plainest type and are admitted by all.

4. Acquired disease, lessening the moral sense and will power. Instances of this kind are familiar to all of us. Vicious or criminal acts, performed under the influence of acute delirium, or mania, due to various diseases, are frequently met with.

5. Injuries to the brain. This cause of crime and vice is a very familiar one, especially to the alienist and neurologist.

6. Alcoholism. To this cause there are many who—in what I consider illiberality—attribute nearly, if not quite, all cases of criminality. There is no question but that alcoholism is a potent cause of crime, but there are thousands of cases of criminal acts which are apparently traceable to it, in which the influence of alcohol is secondary to physical causes, inherent in the individual. There were certain interesting facts brought out by the recent Congress of Alcoholism, in Paris, which illustrate the importance of the study of the relation of alcoholism to crime. It was shown, for example, that there was quite a constant relation between the amount of alcohol consumed in various social systems and the amount of crime. It is my impression, however, from a study of the statistics developed by this congress, that the survey of the field of criminality had been rather a narrow one, and that certain collateral elements in the causation of crime had failed to receive their due meed of consideration. Some of the studies of the congress were rather interesting in this connection. For example, it was shown that in Berne, where there are only four saloons per thousand of inhabitants, criminality was more prevalent than in Zurich, where the proportion is twelve to the thousand.

7. Vicious example and surroundings. Environment. This involves the question of "criminal contagion," which is very important in connection with our own defective methods of correction. The herding together of all grades of criminals is one of the most pernicious systems that could be devised. In my own city of Chicago, for example, there is no reformatory for young lads, and they are therefore sent to the Bridewell, where they inevitably become contaminated by older criminals. This proceeding is as rational as would be the sending of a case of simple sore throat to a diphtheria hospital.

8. Defective education and consequent imperfect mental discipline. This is a question in which the progressive physician and the philanthropic politician, if such a *rara avis* exists, should be a unit.

9. (a) Perverted conception of law, statutory, moral and divine; (b) unjust dispensation and maladministration of law. This cause is of more importance than is usually assigned to it. What may be termed the inequalities of justice have been responsible for fully as many cases of confirmed criminality as almost any other cause which could be mentioned.

Bishop Robertson once said: "Justice is a pair of huge iron jaws which open and close with mechanical regularity. Nearly every man at some time in his life comes within the legitimate reach of these jaws. Many escape just at the nick of time because they do not happen to be within reach when the jaws are opening and closing, while others, less guilty perhaps, but also less fortunate, are caught."

A very interesting story is told in this connection, of two school boys who were stealing apples together. They were detected and pursued. One was caught, while the other escaped. The one who was captured was sent to jail and thrown among criminals from whom he acquired a moral contagion which infected his after life. After his release, those acts which before his incarceration had been merely boyish pranks, assumed a criminal character, and he became a confirmed criminal. The boy who escaped remained in school and doubtless kept up his mischievous pranks during the rest of his school-days. He afterward studied law, became a lawyer, and eventually was elected a judge. Twenty-five years after the apple-stealing episode, the judge sentenced his former comrade to death for murder.

10. Alleged detective science or man-hunting. The manner in which the ambitious modern would-be detective pursues discharged criminals is an apt illustration of "man's inhumanity to man." How frequently it transpires that a criminal leaves the prison gates with the resolve to lead an honest life; he secures a position, but the eye of the law is still upon him, and some human tiger in the guise of a detective speedily warns his employer that he is harboring a jail bird. Discharge follows, and perhaps another place is secured with the same result, and so the relentless pursuit goes on and on until the jail bird finds every avenue closed to him except the road back into the jail. Why have we not a Hugo among us to describe the persecution of our many Valjeans by aspiring and relentless Javerts? It is unquestionably true that the persecution of ex-convicts by our would-be Vidocqs does much to keep up the census of our jails. A want of faith in reformation, on the part of those who should hold out a helping hand to the criminal, drives many a man back to crime.

11. Physical, moral, social, and matrimonial mésalliances. This involves the question of consanguinity. It is questionable whether we as physicians will ever succeed in accomplishing much in the correction of this particular cause. A sanitary marriage is the dream of the idealist, but if we shoot at the moon, we may make a pretty satisfactory target, though we fall far short of the mark. Gross physical infirmities and certain pronounced mental defects, at least can be taken into consideration in the question of matrimony. Proper selection in marriage means both physical and mental improvement in the race. The human animal is certainly entitled to some of the benefits to be derived from the science of breeding. Authorities are somewhat divided upon the question of consanguinity, yet there are few who are not willing to admit the necessity of careful and ripe judgment in considering the question of the marriage of blood relations.

12. The intermarriage of criminals. As much has been said upon this question, it is doubtful whether the correction of this influence by the State is possible. If the privilege of matrimony be denied to the criminal class, illegitimate relations are apt to be established with an even more deplorable result. Such people are not apt to stand on ceremony, and the cor-

rection of this cause is therefore more theoretical than practical.

13. Corruption in politics. Under this head I will embrace political encouragement of ruffianism and protection for criminals. A very sad case recently occurred in Chicago, of a prominent lawyer who became insane as a consequence of a blow upon the head, inflicted by an alleged respectable citizen during a quarrel of a political character. As a corollary of political corruption, we have an imperfect and corrupt police system, the keystone of which is the aphorism that it takes a rascal to catch a rascal. This cause of criminality must prevail as long as the credentials of an alderman are the qualities of a deep, hard drinker and a good rough-and-tumble fighter.

14. Niggardly and misapplied charity, with consequent failure to relieve actual want. As is well known, starvation and crime are first cousins. Here is the golden opportunity for the philanthropist!

15. The importation of the criminal refuse of the Old World, and, what is worse, individuals with fanatical, social, political or religious views. The important question of immigration demands more attention than is usually accorded it. It is really one of the most vital issues of the day. The instance has been known, and quite recently, that nearly ten thousand immigrants were landed at Castle Garden alone, to say nothing of other ports of entry. Were it established that all of these people are respectable and producing elements in American society—as a large proportion undoubtedly are—they would certainly be a very valuable addition to our population.¹ There is something striking, however, in the fact that, although the foreign-born citizens constitute but one-eighth of the total population of the country, they furnish one-third of our criminals, one-third of our paupers, and one-third of our insane. In short, the character of our immigrants is so polluted by the wholesale exportation by the Old World, of the insane, criminal, and pauper class, that every one thousand immigrants furnish twenty per cent. more of the inmates for our jails, asylums and alms-houses than the same number of American born. This is a cause which must be grappled with by the statesman and not by the philanthropist. Should politics become honest, or approximately so, there is hope for removing this evil, but under the present system of political quackery a remedy for this cause is like some of the others I have mentioned, more theoretical than practical.

In this array of generalities and necessarily imperfect classification of the causes of vice and criminality, it is obviously impossible for me to entirely cover the field, but if I have succeeded in presenting in an intelligible manner ideas which will serve as an incentive for the study of the subject on the part of my hearers, I shall have accomplished my object. As Dumas once said of mendicity, "criminality is an organized body, a kind of association of those who have not, against those who have." It is high time that the respectable elements of society should begin the study of the causes and prevention of crime, in a philosophical manner. If this be done, and the philosopher, preacher, statesman, jurist and physician, put their shoulders to the wheel and work in unison, the time may come when the criminal class may not be so pronounced a curse in our social system, as it is to-day.

¹ It will of course be understood that there is no prejudice involved in my remarks, which are directed at the importation of tarts with the wheat.

CHLOROFORM IN OBSTETRICS.

By W. R. D. BLACKWOOD, M.D.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A NYTHING which tends to the comfort or safety of mankind (and this applies with redoubled force to the woman in labor), is to be welcomed; it is a good thing. Dr. Baldwin has given to the profession, in his interesting paper of September 27 in THE TIMES AND REGISTER, some cogent reasons why, in his opinion, chloroform is demanded in all cases of confinement; this we may safely assume, because he makes it the second item in his triad. He refers to the usual objections which have been urged against the use of this anæsthetic in labor, and gives the experience of himself and others to show that there is no real reason why chloroform is unsafe or to be avoided. He adduces the fact (or what he believes to be a fact), that the circular fibres of the cervix and the muscles of the perineum are highly relaxed by the agent in question, and this he takes as a good thing: yes, I know, that is so! But chloroform exercises no selective action on particular muscles; *all* the muscles of the body are relaxed equally, according to the depth of anæsthesia—the muscles of the uterine body just as much as those of the cervix. This I hold from my own observation. In so far as this goes, so far there is loss of expulsive force. He says that he never had a case of post-partum hemorrhage, neither did Dr. Fordyce Barker (under chloroform). In my own practice during the years when I worked hard at obstetrics for myself and my preceptor, I had charge altogether of a little more than thirty-two hundred labors, and, although in none of them did I encounter the dreadful complications which appal the neophyte when he reads about them in the text-books and in periodical literature, I had, toward the end of the row, several cases of flooding. In each instance of this bad business *anæsthesia had been practised!* Dr. Baldwin says that injury to the child has never been reported as the result of using anæsthetics, but I have more than once seen reports the object of which was to check the misuse of chloroform for the very reason in question, viz., its possible bad effects on the infant when prolonged administration was desirable for any reason; in short, the last of my confinements shows this thing to be a fact. The child was born after the woman (a doctor's wife) had been semi-unconscious all day from anæsthesia under chloroform, owing to terrible convulsions; the child was unusually active prior to the use of the drug, but it took hard work to revive it after its birth, and those present will bear me out in the statement that the difficulty was owing to the cause named.

For some years, my confreres in this end of town were bothered by the antics of a crank who educated the community through treatises stuck under their doors, depicting the wonderful journeys which thousands of women took with him to picnics of varied nature (the aforesaid tramps happening through the agency of a combined chloroform mixture of his "own make") to the belief that it was criminal to have any other doctor than himself, unless his patent free-pass inhalation was employed to secure a trip of the nature depicted, and since the people got "onto him" and his dodges, it has been found by his successors that hemorrhage was a quite common occurrence in his practice. That chloroform has inherent dangers, I don't believe. I gave it in many hundred cases during the war, and now and then since that time, and in no instance have I ever seen the slightest symptom which would lead me to refuse its aid in my own case

were I to undergo an operation requiring anæsthesia; but I know that deaths have occurred, in some instances anyhow, and chloroform was blamed for them, so, as the paper which I now refer to is calculated to invite indiscriminate use of this powerful agent in labor, I think the brakes should be either put on a little, or held in readiness, for that this habitual use of chloroform in the way suggested would be a boon to women, without any possible drawback, I seriously doubt.

246 North Twentieth street.

The Polyclinic.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE.

FOR DIARRHEA:

R.—Tinct. opii camph.,	3ijss.
Tinct. lavandulae comp.....	aa 3j.
Sp. vini gall.....	3ij.
M.—S. 3ss every three hours.	

—*Stubbs.*

FOR THE PAROXYSMS OF ASTHMA:

R.—Potassii iodid.....	3ijss.
Tinct. lobeliae	3iv, m.x.
Syr. sarsaparillæ comp.q. s., ad 3j.	
M.—S. 3j every two hours till relieved.	

—*Anders.*

SORBIFACIENT IN PLEURISY:

R.—Syr. ferri iodid.....	3ijss.
Potassii iodid.....	3i. 3j.
Syr. sarsaparillæ comp.....	3j.
Aquaæ.....	q. s., ad 3j.
M.—S. 3j four times daily, in water.	

—*Anders.*

FOR CARDIAC DROPSY:

R.—Digitalis.....	gr. xij.
Sennæ fol.....	3ss.
Aquaæ bullientis.....	3vj.
Fiat infusum, et adde:	
Sodii iodid.....	3ij.
Sodii phosphat.....	3vj.
M.—S. 3ss every three to six hours.	

—*Gerhard.*

ALTERATIVE FOR TERTIARY SYPHILIS:

R.—Potassii iodid.....	3ijss.
Syr. acidi hydriodic.....	3i.
Aquaæ destillat.....	3ij.
M.—S. 3ij thrice daily, in a wineglassful of rice water (to detect free iodine).	

—*Gerhard.*

FOR ENLARGED PROSTATE WITH CYSTITIS:

R.—Ergotinæ,	
Pil. hydrargyri pulv.	aa 3j.
Salolis	3ij.
M. et divide in partes æquales No. xx et in capsulas gelatinas dantur.	
S. Take one capsule thrice a day.	

—*Gerhard.*

FOR ACUTE PLEURISY:

R.—Ext. jaborandi fl.....	3j.
S. Take at once, in a cup of hot water.	
R.—Sodii citrat.....	3ij.
Sodii acetat.....	3ij.
Sodii salicylat.....	3ij.
Aquaæ menthae pip.....	q. s., ad f 3vj.
M.—S. 3ss every two to four hours.	

Hot flannels to chest, sprinkled with laud. um, and a towel pinned tightly around body; dry quiet; rest in bed; flannel underclothing and night-dress.

—*Waugh.*

FOR CONVULSIONS IN A CHLOROTIC WOMAN:

R.—Auri bromidi.....	gr. j.
Arsenici bromidi.....	gr. j.
Ferri bromidi.....	gr. xii.
M. et in pil. No. xx div.	
S. One after each meal.	

—*Waugh.*

The Times and Register

A Weekly Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

New York and Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1890.

WILLIAM F. WAUGH, A.M., M.D., Managing Editor.

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PSYCHIC SEQUELÆ OF TYPHOID FEVER.

IN a paper presented to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1886, the writer gave the history of two cases that served to illustrate the point of his argument: that severe and prolonged attacks of typhoid fever sometimes leave behind them alterations of the mental state, as well as physical lesions. As these cases have been buried from the light of day in the transactions, in which alone they were published, we will reproduce here the history of one case.

The subject was a boy of good habits, loyal and affectionate in his disposition, not very bright as a student, but somewhat dull in business matters, giving no evidence of any special ability of any sort. For all that, he was steady, and devoted to his parents. In 1876 he had typhoid fever; a long and severe attack; lying in bed for thirteen weeks, under an expectant treatment. During the whole period of his delirium he raved about money. Visions of wealth, and the urgent need of money for his business, were the subjects of his waking and sleeping dreams. When, at last, he recovered, he remarked one day that he must go down to the bank and draw some money. Inquiry showed that he believed himself the possessor of balances amounting to hundreds of thousands, the fact being that he had not a penny on deposit. His friends endeavored to convince him of this, but to no purpose; though he was silenced, he never acknowledged his mistake. When he began to go about, he acted fully up to the part of a young man of unbounded fortune; went to the wildest extravagance, dissipation of every sort, raised money in every possible manner, honest and otherwise, and was finally compelled to leave the city. Since that his career has been checkered. He developed a remarkable talent as a canvasser, of which he showed no trace before his illness. This has been the means of securing him good situations wherever he went; but sooner or later he has always become involved pecuniarily, and had to give up. From city to city he has gone, repeating this history in each. Sexual excess, syphilis, and alcohol, have each added their effects to that produced by the original trouble, the fever. But from

his convalescence he showed evidences of a total change of disposition. The change was shown in his total loss of all sense of moral obligation; of his previously warm affection for his family, of which he now rarely displayed any evidence, save what he assumed for motives of extortion; his delusion of wealth; and the development of unusual capacities in one line of business.

Throughout the years that have since passed, there has been a slow but gradual development of his malady, that is now assuming the form of paranoia. To the operation of the degenerative causes already mentioned, may be added that of absinthe; which he has been drinking for some months.

His present condition may be judged from his latest exploits: He began purchasing goods in a lavish manner; ordering clothes, jewelry, etc., when his pockets were empty and his family hungry. He bought a watch, signing the name of a firm to the order; arranged for the purchase of a little child's pony and cart—an utterly useless thing to him. He excused his extravagance by claiming that he had made a sale that would net him over \$1,000; but so far was this from the truth, that the firm to whom he claimed to have sold the goods had not bought them and had no intention of doing so, as they were not such as they used in their business. Many similar eccentricities occurred; as the result of which he found himself in prison. Here he remained for several weeks, long enough for the effects of alcohol to disappear, and he was released. He immediately telegraphed to his family that he had made \$1,000 within an hour after his release, and \$12,000 within a week; the truth being that he had done nothing at all.

The difficulty with this case has been that, while his friends have considered him of unsound mind, he had done nothing so palpably insane as to justify them in putting him under restraint. Even now, although his countenance is assuming the characteristic facies of dementia paralytica, it is uncertain whether he could be legally restrained. The only possible course has been to wait until the progress of his disease shall have brought him to that condition in which his mental alienation is manifest.

To the eye of the public this man is simply a rascal; but nobody who has followed the case from childhood can fail to see that the turpitude dates from the typhoid attack, which ended at a stroke his innocent life; and from that period he has been another being.

This is not an isolated case. In the article in which this was described, another instance was related of mental aberration following typhoid, but of another character. Syphilis is said to frequently occasion a loss of the sense of moral obligation; as many an unpaid doctor will testify. If the subsequent history of patients recovering from severe attacks of septic fevers was carefully studied, we would find in the profound alterations of the tissues the source of many cases of depravity. Such a study would, we believe, shed a light upon the pathogenesis of crime; and enable us to look upon the unfortunates of the criminal class with that "mercy whose quality is not strained," and yet not outrage the

sense of justice, which metes out punishment where deserved.

In men whom men declare divine
I see so much of sin and blot—
In men whom others class as ill,
I see so much of goodness still—
I hesitate to draw the line
Where God has not.

Annotations.

AND now our distinguished visitor, Professor Miller, is said to have alleged that caries of the teeth may be transmitted by kissing.

If Professor Miller has nothing better in the way of advice, he had better have stayed at home. What! And so many pretty girls about as there are this season, too! We don't believe a word of it!

PIRACY on the high seas is supposed to be a thing of the past; but when we read of a Malay cook and crew conspiring to poison the whites on a vessel and take her to their islands, we wonder whether we live in the present, or if the days of Marryat and Tom Cringle are returning. This is the story brought to Philadelphia by the ship "Lizzie Troop."

THERE is one manufacturer who has the manliness to publish his little journal for just what it is—an advertisement of his wares. Every number of Stearns' *New Idea* comes to us with a postage stamp affixed. Compared with several other manufacturers' periodicals, the *New Idea* is not a whit more of an exclusively advertising medium for the publishers than the others, which enjoy second-class privileges. These are the things that make legitimate journalism difficult. One of these imitation journals parades its "Entered as Second-class Matter" before our faces, when, since its first appearance, there has not been a line in its pages that has not been a direct advertisement of the goods its publisher had for sale.

A NEW dodge is reported in Western mortgages. Taxes are prior liens. In Kansas, if not paid, the property is sold, redeemable within three years, with twenty-four per cent. interest added annually. A company is alleged to allow lands securing its loans to be sold for taxes, buys the certificates, and notifies the mortgagors that, to protect their interests, they must take up these certificates and twenty-four per cent interest, and that the money realized from such sources is used to pay interest upon the debenture bonds. In one case the holder of a guaranteed mortgage found that this land was sold for taxes nearly three years ago, so that he must buy up the certificate at once, with seventy-two per cent. added, together with all subsequent taxes and twenty-four per cent. interest thereon, or lose his security altogether.

DR. STEMEN, in the *Journal of the American Association of Railway Surgeons*, speaks as follows of the editorial comments on his book on Railway Surgery:

In looking through the journals we find some very favorable notices of the work on railway surgery, and a few not so favorable; but, of the latter, it is only necessary to say that the reviewers are not among the leading editors in this coun-

try; in fact, we find that they were unable even to write a notice of the work without violating the rules of English composition; but we are glad to know that but three of the medical journals have had anything unfavorable to say of the work.

Does Dr. Stemen believe his work above the reach of criticism? One who puts a book before the public must expect blame as well as praise, and not plead the baby act. We found the book deserving of some commendation and some blame; creditable as a pioneer work, but with many crudities.

We give the author credit for capacity to give us a much better book in the next edition—one which will do justice to an important subject. If, however, strictures which are well meant and perfectly just, are met with a spirit of wounded vanity only, railway surgery must look elsewhere for its spokesman.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

OUR attention has been called to the great disproportion in the number of beds reported as at the command of the medical colleges in Philadelphia; and to the fact that this is due simply to a different method of making the report. Thus, the University reports 1,100 beds; but this includes those in the various hospitals with which members of the faculty are connected. This was so specified in the report furnished us, and should have appeared in our Student's Number. The Jefferson College reports only the beds in the College Hospital; as does the Medico-Chirurgical. The University Hospital has 150 beds; the Jefferson the same number; the Medico-Chirurgical will contain about 110 when the present alterations are completed. The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Orthopedic, German, Philadelphia Lying-in, Wills and Episcopal hospitals are open to all the colleges alike, and the members of the faculties of all the schools are connected with the staffs of nearly all. The Children's Hospital is, we believe, controlled exclusively by the University, though students from other colleges are admitted to the clinics. From this it will be seen that none of the Philadelphia colleges can justly claim any superiority as to clinical facilities.

Letters to the Editor.

CHILLS DURING PREGNANCY.

MRS. L., aged twenty-four, has three children, and has had one miscarriage. Married when sixteen. First child delivered with forceps, on account of spasms. During the following pregnancies she suffered considerably with chills, and was told by her attending physician that she must have no more children. She is now three months pregnant; has been running down in health for two months, and for three weeks has been having two violent chills a day, morning and afternoon. No appetite, but does not vomit; has insomnia and headache, pain in back. Before chills, passes large quantity of light-colored urine. An examination could find no albumen or sugar.

I at first thought there was malarial poisoning, but quinine was given without effect. There is no elevation of temperature. I have given, besides quinine, digitalis, Basham's mixture, sp. ætheris comp., and am now stuck, as she is steadily losing strength. There has been no sexual intercourse since chills began.

H. A. S.

[We would suggest a careful examination of the liver and spleen; also, put a drop of blood under your microscope and look for pigment. In spite of the failure of quinine, we look upon malaria as the most likely cause of the chills, and would give quinine in full doses if there is any elevation of temperature during or after the chills. If not, the chills can be only evidences of nervous perturbation, and the remedies are to be directed rather to the mind than the body. Throw aside altogether the advice of former attendants to bring on an abortion—advice too readily given in that it generally meets the patient's wishes half-way. Make an independent investigation of the patient's genital apparatus, and see if there is any real reason for apprehending danger. If not, the confident assurance of safety will prove a valuable therapeutic measure. If no material cause can be found for the symptoms, rest assured that they are due to fear or unwillingness to bear the pangs of maternity. Valerian or viburnum should be of value here, and an effort should be made to forestall the chills with chloroform, morphine, or pilocarpine. Lorini's elixir of coca sometimes proves of efficacy in restoring the nervous system to a normal condition.

--W. F. W.]

Book Notices.

WOOD'S MEDICAL AND SURGICAL MONOGRAPHS Volume VII, No. 3. September, 1890. Price, \$10.00 per annum; \$1.00 per volume.

Contents: Insomnia and its therapeutics. By A. W. Macfarlane, M.D. Index for vol. vii.

A TREATISE ON HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA, including Spinal Irritation and a Disquisition on Normal and Morbid Sleep. By J. LEONARD COVEING, M.A., M.D. With an appendix: Eye-strain, cause of Headache. By DAVID WEBSTER, M.D. Illustrated. Second Edition. New York, E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. Price, \$2.75.

This is one of the best works the publishers have as yet issued in this series. The author's apparatus for local treatment shows much ingenuity. We recommend the book to the consideration of our readers.

THE PHYSICIAN'S COMPANION. A Pocket Reference Book for Physicians and Students. By C. A. BRYCE, M.D. Pp. 164. Cloth, \$1.00. Leather (especially for the pocket) \$1.25. Richmond, Va., The Southern Clinic, 1890.

Contains a summary of practice, symptomatology and treatment, surgery and emergencies, diseases of women, obstetric emergencies, infant feeding, poisons and antidotes, medical odds and ends, etc.; in a word, about all those things one can want in a little book that can be easily carried in the pocket without spoiling the set of the coat. It is evidently not the work of a closet physician, but of a real practitioner who knows something of the real needs of his class. As such we recommend it to our readers.

RECHERCHES CLINIQUES ET THÉRAPEUTIQUES SUR L'EPILEPSIE, L'HYSTÉRIE ET L'IDIOOTIE. Par BOURNEVILLE, SOLLIER ET A. PILLIET. Vol. X, avec 22 figures dans le texte et une planche chromo-lithographique. Paris, aux bureaux de Progrès Médical, 1890.

These records of the year's experience of the learned physician to Bicêtre and his colleagues are of great value; not only to the specialist, but to the physician at large. It is, indeed, to be regretted that the group of affections treated here is relegated to the specialist; for better results could hardly fail to be secured if each physician could treat a few cases

intelligently. For of all classes of hospital patients, none are so certain to be neglected as these; while the results of *individual* treatment are brilliant.

The amount of work recorded in the present volume may be inferred from the fact that over 44,000 baths were given.

The bromide of gold was employed in ten cases of epilepsy. Of these, in three there was a "notable amelioration;" in five, a "light diminution" in the number of convulsions; in the others, no benefit ensued. The general effect on the bodily health was good. The drug was given in single daily doses, of varying size, and for long periods. This confirms our own opinion as to the reputed efficacy of gold, published some months ago in this journal.

The bromide of camphor, however, again proves of marked value in cases of epileptic vertigo.

Of ten cases treated by picrotoxin (half a milligramme daily, increased to two milligrammes), two showed undoubted improvement, three slightly improved, the rest became worse.

FAMILIAR FORMS OF NERVOUS DISEASE. By M. ALLEN STARR, M.D., Ph.D. Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, College Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. Wm. Wood & Co., N. Y.

This work does not claim to be a "treatise" on nervous diseases, but it succeeds better than most so called treatises, in so far as it goes. It helps the general practitioner to such guides, so that he can recognize the nervous diseases most commonly presenting themselves, and have at the same time a clear conception of the lesions present, and of the available therapeutic resources. And this is done inside of 321 pages of very readably printed type. The illustrations are generally very well adapted to their purpose, except that in some of them the reference figures are troublesome to manage on account of being printed on dark backgrounds. It is not likely that the general practitioner could get what he wants as quickly from most other works on neurology, on such subjects as Jacksonian epilepsy, aphasia, locomotor ataxia, infantile paralysis, and many other frequently occurring forms of disease.

S. W.

Pamphlets.

Transactions of the N. Y. State Medical Association, for the year 1889. Volume VI. Edited for the Association by Edward K. Dunham, M.D. Contains twenty-eight papers besides minutes of the proceedings.

Local Boards of Health in the State of New York. Albany: The Argus Company, Printers. 1890.

The Treatment of the Morphine-Disease. By J. B. Mattison, M.D., Home for Habitues, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reprinted from the *Therapeutic Gazette*. Detroit, Mich.: George S. Davis, Publisher. 1890.

Dr. Mattison is an expert in the treatment of morphinism, and whatever he says on that subject will be found both instructive and interesting.

Longevity and Climate. Relations of Climatic Conditions to Longevity, History, and Religion.—Relations of Climate to National and Personal Habits.—The Climate of California and its Effects in Relation to Longevity. By P. C. Remondino, M.D., San Diego. Read before the Medical Society of the State of California.

Hypodermic Medication in Diseases of the Eye. By Charles J. Lundy, A.M., M.D. Detroit: 1890.

The Medico-Legal Aspect of Abdominal Section. "She Thought it was Her Change of Life." By A. Vanderveer, M.D., of Albany, N. Y. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. Chicago: 1890.

Comparison Between Perineal and Suprapubic Cystotomy, With Report of Cases. By A. Vanderveer, M.D. *Albany Medical Annals*.

The Medical Digest.

FRENCH NOTES.

BY A. E. ROUSSEL, M.D.

STRYCHNINE AS AN ANTISPASMODIC.—At the Berlin Congress M. Benedikt, of Vienna, remarked that strychnine was generally considered as stimulating the medullary excitability. In a girl of twelve years affected with a mimic spasm, which showed itself by twitching of the lips and complicated by an ordinary chorea, M. Benedikt tried without result all the different forms of treatment used in similar cases. The idea then occurred to him to make use of the treatment first pointed out by Troussseau, which consists in the use of strychnine. He, therefore, prescribed :

R.—Subnitrate of strychnine..... 0 gr. 10.
For twenty pills. Take from three to five pills in the twenty-four hours.

The effect of the medication was striking. Both the spasm and the choreic movements diminished, and in a very short time the young patient was cured.

—*La Médecine Moderne.*

THE USE OF SULPHONAL IN DIABETES MELLITUS.—According to Casarelli sulphonal has an efficacious action in the treatment of saccharine diabetes. The author summarizes as follows :

1. Sulphonal exercises a favorable influence in diabetes. Thanks to this remedy we notice a diminution of sugar and of the quantity of urine, a diminution concomitant with the polydipsia.

2. This amelioration manifests itself but to a slight degree it is true, even after the use of 1 to 2 grammes a-day, but it becomes marked after doses of 3 grammes in the twenty-four hours repeated several days in succession.

3. Even when continued for a long time, sulphonal in doses of 2 grammes does not provoke any unpleasant secondary phenomena. Given in doses of 3 grammes a day, it is at first well tolerated; but if continued it is soon followed by extreme somnolence and vertigo. But a reduction of the dose will soon do away with these troubles.

4. The good effects of sulphonal is equally well manifested with an absolute meat diet. If we stop the sulphonal in this case we will at once find abundant sugar in the urine.

Casarelli gives to this substance marked preference to antipyrine, which in his hands has given markedly inferior results in the same condition.

—*La Bulletin Médicale.*

THE USE OF VALERIAN.—Valerian possesses a real efficacy in that group of maladies of women designated, for want of better, under the names of *nervous state*, *spasmodic* condition, etc. It has an incontestable therapeutic action against certain *hysterical phenomena*. It acts well in those cases of *vertigo*, *écloussissements* similar to those which announce the danger of a cerebral hemorrhage, and which, however, is not allied to this grave affection. It is equally employed in *choreic anæmia*. It renders service in a number of cases of *simple paralysis*, and in a general way it diminished the production of urea.

Formulas Relative to the Preparations Most Used.—
1. Extract and Root.—Bolus of Valerian :

R.—Powdered valerian..... 0 gr. 25.
Powdered cinnamon..... 0 gr. 05.

Honey..... q. s.

For one bolus; take from four to twenty a day.

Confection of Extract of Valerian :

R.—Extract of valerian..... 20 grammes.
Powdered valerian..... 20 "
Powdered orange leaves..... q. s.
Five to forty grammes a day, and even more if necessary.

Antispasmodic Lavement :

R.—Valerian root..... 30 grammes.
Make infusion with boiling water.. 250 "
Filter and add :
Asafætida..... 4 gr.
Yolk of egg..... No. 1.

Antihysterical Pills :

R.—Powdered valerian..... 8 grammes.
Galbanum,
Sagapenum,
Asafætida. 4 grammes.
Make pills of 0 gr. 20; three to four a day.

Antineuralgic Pills (Roger) :

R.—Extract of valerian,
Asafætida,
Galbanum,
Castoreum 0 gr. 05.
For one pill; three to four a day.

Antispasmodic Potion :

R.—Valerian 8 grammes.
Make infusion in boiling water.... 150 gr.

Filter and add :
Distilled canella water..... 60 grammes.
Sulphuric ether..... 8 "
Simple syrup..... 40 "
A tablespoonful each hour.

2. Valerianate of Ammonium.—Pills :

R.—Valerianate of ammonium 1 gramme.
Extract of valerian..... 1 "
Powdered valerian q. s.
For 40 pills. Take from 20 to 25 a day.

Potion :

R.—Valerianate of ammonium..... 1 gramme.
Syrup of mint..... 30 "
Tilia water..... 120 "
Two to five tablespoonfuls each day.

Lavement :

R.—Valerian root..... 20 grammes.
Boiling water..... 300 "
Valerianate of ammonium..... 0 gr. 50.

3. Valerianate of Atropine :

R.—Valerianate of atropine..... $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 milligr.
Simple syrup..... 25 grammes.
Tilia water..... 120 "
One tablespoonful each hour.

4. Valerianate of Iron.—Tonic Pills :

R.—Valerianate of iron..... 1 gramme.
Extract of cinchona..... q. s.
For 20 pills; 2 to 10 a day.

Pills for Chorea :

R.—Valerianate of iron 4 grammes.
Extract of cinchona..... q. s.
For 40 pills; 3 a day.

5. Valerianate of Cinchona.—This salt is administered with excellent results to combat neuralgia; it gives equally good results in typhoid fever with delirium.

Lavement :

R.—Valerianate of quinine..... 0 gr. 50 to 1 gr.
Hot water..... 150 grammes.

Pills :

R.—Valerianate of quinine..... 2 gr.
Extract of cinchona..... q. s.
For 20 pills.

Potion:

R.—Valerianate of quinine..... 0 gr. 50 to 1 gr.
Sweetened infusion of cascara.... 125 grammes.
Tablespoonful at a dose.

Capsules:

R.—Valerinate of quinine.... From 0 gr. .25 to 0 gr. .50.
To each capsule.

In typhoid fever we give 1 gr. a day divided into two doses.

6. Valerianate of Zinc.—Antispasmodic Pills:

R.—Valerianate of zinc.....	4 grammes.
Extract of cinchona.....	2 "
Subnitrate of bismuth.....	2 "

For 40 pills; 3 to 4 a day.

Powder:

R.—Valerianate of zinc.....	0 gr. .05.
Vanilla sugar.....	1 gr.

For one dose; 1 to 4 a day.

—*La Bulletin Médical.*

FOR DYSPEPSIA (Dujardin Beaumetz):

R.—Maltine.....	1 gramme.
Powdered bicarbonate of soda.....	1 "
Calcined magnesia.....	2 "
Powdered white sugar.....	10 "

Mix with care and divide into 20 parts; one part after each meal

—*Journal de Méd.*

TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE STOMACH (Peter).—The treatment of cancer of the stomach presents two indications to fulfill; 1. To combat the hyperemia of the pepsin cells which surround the neoplasm. 2. To stimulate the appetite.

We treat the first indication with success by counter-irritants on the pit of the stomach, a blister kept open for some time.

To stimulate the appetite, we have recourse to the bitters, of which the best is the liquor of Baumé.

We will give from one to three drops before each meal. To facilitate digestion, we will administer a small quantity of hydrochloric acid: 10 drops in 200 grammes of water, and 50 grammes of syrup of lemon. One or two tablespoonfuls at a dose.

—*La Bulletin Médical.*

A TENNESSEE doctor is credited with delivering two children with a pair of shoemaker's pincers, using the carved handles as obstetric forceps.

An Alabama doctor tells about a patient of his with neuralgia, who took a sharp cornered rock and broke a hole through his cranium, and poured swamp water in to cool off his brain.

We are ready now to hear from the man who performed an iridectomy with a monkey wrench, and a Cesarean section with a buck saw. There's nothing like expedients when you are in a pinch.

—*The Country Doctor.*

NEWSPAPER READING.—The average reader, busy with his own engrossing cares, skims lightly over the thousand facts massed in several columns. His eye learns to neglect almost everything, and only here and there delays long enough on some subject of personal interest, or of exceptionally striking, or terrifying effects. The influence of all this on the reader's mind is very disastrous. To win his attention he must be amused, excited, terrified. Quiet, thoughtful consideration of any subject seems to him tame. Marshaling of facts, pro and con, and deduction therefrom, have no part in his mental processes. His mind hurries from one subject to another, and his re-

sulting ideas are crude, while his thoughts are loosely and carelessly arranged. Clearness of perception and exactness of expression are wanting, so that from his desultory reading comes only superficial thinking. The mind staggers under the load of mere facts and ceases to grow and strengthen.

—Russell, quoted in *N. Y. Med. Times.*

CASE OF CHYLURIA.—About ten days ago I was consulted with regard to a girl, five years of age, who had passed milky urine for several days. Upon microscopical examination of the urine, it was found to contain innumerable specimens of *filaria sanguinis hominis*. I did not examine the blood, but shall if the case continues. I placed her upon gallic acid, and four days later failed to find filariæ, though the urine was still somewhat chylous.

As the patient was born in this city and was never out of the county, it is undoubtedly of local origin. I believe such cases are more frequent than we know of; but the true diagnostic means—the microscope—is not made use of as frequently as it should be.

Tyson states that he only knows of one case of chyluria of North American origin. Five cases were collected by Dickinson, which, however, all originated in England.

Jaksch does not mention a case of North American origin, though he quotes from Wucherer, Lewis, and others, in tropical countries.

—Weiss, *N. A. Practitioner.*

NEW UTERINE CURETTE.—Being urgently in need of a large sized curette for a special case, I devised one as follows: Having a universal handle belonging to a cotton-holder, I took the wire of the holder, which is seven and one quarter inches long, and inserted a loop of watch-spring between the split end, putting in two rivets, and soldering up the openings to make it impervious to blood and septic matter. The spring is three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and one and one-half inches in length inside of the loop. It is one eighth of an inch wide, and the usual thickness of watch-springs. This answered my purpose satisfactorily. If a smaller one is required, a slide could be put over the wire carrying a compressor that will make any size opening down to three eighths of an inch. Any watch-maker being able to put in the spring in twenty minutes, a set of three or four can be made at nominal cost, thus furnishing the physician with a simple, cheap, and effective instrument for removing foreign material from the uterine cavity. The spring being so thin, it will seldom be necessary to sharpen the edge for removing vegetation, etc. Brass wire is used to hold the spring.

—Alford, *Weekly Med. Review.*

MEDICO LEGAL.—Russell (*Journal of the Nat. Assoc. Railway Surgeons*) describes a case in which he was sued for damages in a case he never treated, and cast for two thousand dollars' damages. A new trial was refused. He appealed to the Circuit Court; refused an offer from the prosecution to settle at one thousand dollars; the court ordered a new trial, which was contested bitterly, and the jury took just ten minutes to find a verdict in his favor. Reviewing the question of the physician's legal responsibilities, he reaches the following conclusions:

1. A physician or surgeon, without a special contract for the particular case, is never considered as warranting a cure.

2. His contract, as implied by law, is that he possesses a reasonable degree of learning, skill, and ex-

perience, which is ordinarily possessed by his colleagues in the profession, and that he will use reasonable diligence in the treatment of the case, and good judgment in all cases of doubt as to the best course of treatment.

3. He is not responsible for want of success, unless it is proved to result from want of ordinary skill, or from want of ordinary care and attention.

4. He is not presumed to engage for extraordinary skill, or for extraordinary diligence and care, without the same is specified in the contract.

HAY FEVER.—In the *State Board of Health Bulletin*, (Tenn.), Dr. Daniel F. Wright, of Clarksville, a member of the Board, advocates the idea of the curability of this pestiferous malady. He thinks that by anticipating the annual recurrence of the disease and resorting to a locality free from its etiological factors for several consecutive seasons, the unfortunate individual will secure an immunity from his trouble that will be permanent. He speaks in high terms of Roan Mountain (Cloudland), in upper East Tennessee, and from his article we submit the following extract :

"Let it not be supposed, however, that I am about to set forth the specific virtues of some new drug for this purpose, or even those of certain mineral waters impregnated with miraculous chemical ingredients. The only merits possessed by the waters here consist in their perfect purity ; and the atmosphere is beneficial simply from its coolness, moisture, and its freedom from dust of all sorts, including that vegetable dust which is constituted of the pollen of various plants. Very few of the plants which constitute the Roan Mountain flora give any pollen to the atmosphere, by far the greater number consisting of *conifera*, *ferns*, and *labiates*, while the great moisture of the air prevents the rising and diffusion of such as might otherwise irritate the nostrils of visitors. In short, the qualities of air and water are simply negative—they simply fail to supply the irritants which are elsewhere the exciting causes of hay fever."

—*Southern Practitioner.*

OBSTRUCTION OF ILIAC VEIN.—The next patient was a man twenty nine years of age. About nine years ago he was suddenly seized with a sharp pain in the posterior aspect of the knee-joint and radiating up the thigh. Immediately afterwards he noticed a swelling of the leg below the point the pain was first experienced, and a progressive enlargement of the veins of that region. His trouble gradually increased in severity until it terminated in the formation of ulcers around the ankle joint and other parts of the leg. By maintaining his leg in an elevated position and by the use of an elastic stocking used conjointly, it was found possible to relieve all the symptoms ; but last year the ulcers became more obstinate than usual, and have refused to heal under any treatment whatever.

On his entering the Polyclinic Hospital a diagnosis of obstruction of the iliac vein was made by Dr. Wyeth. As it was a matter of the greatest importance to the patient to prove that such was in reality the case, an exploratory incision under ether was performed. An incision was made through the abdominal muscles above Poupart's ligament and the iliac vessels exposed to view. The iliac vein was found to be obliterated. The abdominal wound was closed under strict antiseptic precautions, prompt union taking place.

The patient was advised to try what could be accomplished by the use of well fitting elastic bandages

and an elastic stocking to support the circulation in the limb, and if that should fail in bringing about the desired result, amputation above the knee joint should then be resorted to.—*Internal Jour. Surgery.*

CONTAGIOSITY OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Last fall I was called to see Mrs. Lone Bull, an Indian, who had had a hemorrhage from the lungs; examination revealed well marked pulmonary tuberculosis. About Christmas I visited Lone Bull's family and found them living in a cabin with but a single room, which admitted of little, if any ventilation. There was living, and had been for some time, the family of Grey Haired Bear in the same room, also a young man Lucke Low Buck and his sister. I advised the urgent necessity of their finding different quarters, but my counsel was not heeded. In January, Mrs. L. B., was confined, giving birth to a child that soon developed and succumbed to tubercular meningitis. I feel convinced that the child received the infection through the mammary glands of the mother, who was by that time in the last stages of consumption. Mrs. Grey Haired Bear had hemorrhages, and began to waste away. Lone Bull's daughter, eight years of age, developed tuberculosis, and is having hemorrhages. Low Buck's sister, six years old, died with the same disease. Grey Haired Bear's son of four, broke down and died of consumption. His second son, aged two, had whooping-cough, which was followed by tabes mesenterica, and resulted in death. Mrs. G. H. B. died in April, Mrs. L. B. in May ; Low Buck is still alive, but very ill. Lone Bull and Grey Haired Bear both have pulmonary tuberculosis. The cat belonging to these unfortunate people was constantly on the floor, and lapped the sputa expectorated by them ; soon it sickened, wheezed, coughed, became emaciated, and died. Could the contagion of small-pox or scarlet fever be more certain in their results ?

—Treon, *Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic.*

CHRONIC SYNOVITIS.—I shall now present to you a patient illustrating in his lower extremity one of those sequences so frequently met with after fixation and complete immobilization of a joint, especially in the case of people whose circulation is very defective. This man's knee-joint had been injured by a fall, and he had necessarily to be subjected to treatment by fixation and rest.

Most of you will recollect the lecture I delivered in this hall on the treatment of Colles' fracture and the great stress I laid on not confining the fingers in a bandage. I then stated to you that the fingers should be left free, so that the tendons could play in their sheaths and the little joints remain flexible. If the joint of any aged person be confined for a certain length of time—even though it be not injured—the joint thus confined will become stiff. The folds of the capsular ligament will have assumed such a strained position that as soon as the patient makes an attempt to move his joint, the very act will elicit pain.

The condition in the joint of this man is somewhat analogous to what I have just described. We have here a chronic synovitis of the ankle-joint due to compression and fixation of the parts. He is now adopting the very best kind of treatment that it is possible to give him, viz. : walking and taking active exercise of the joint. This will be supplemented by stimulation of the local circulation by means of hot water douches upon the limb, and when the vessels appear to be all distended with blood, when the circulation has become active, then by the employment

of massage, commencing at the toes up to the knee-joint and the use of passive motion of the joint. This will be done once a day, and in a short time he will recover the full use of the limb.

—Gerster, *Internat. Jour. Surgery.*

ELECTRICITY IN PELVIC DISEASE.—1. Myomata should receive a thorough trial by electrolysis before attempt at extirpation.

2. Interpolary electrolysis is sufficiently well established to expect good results in reducing myomata without puncture, if a strong current be passed directly through the tumor. Puncture should wait upon interpolary electrolysis.

3. All inflammations of the uterine adnexa should be treated by electricity thoroughly, before laparotomy is resorted to, for many cases are amenable to this treatment.

4. There are some cases of pus-tubes that may be best treated by opening the uterine end of the tube and securing drainage through the uterus. Others should be punctured by electricity, through the vagina.

5. Ectopic pregnancy should be treated by electricity as soon as a diagnosis is made, either by galvanism, to kill the fetus, or by faradism, to expel the same, provided it has not passed the fourth month of gestation, or there is not actual or impending rupture of the tube.

6. Electrolysis is the proper treatment for cervical stenosis.

7. Galvano cautery is a superior means of extirpating uterine cancer, in many cases.

8. Early diagnosis and proper treatment of endometritis by intra-uterine electrolysis will cure most cases, and prevent many cases of salpingo-ovaritis.

9. All surgical procedures that may be performed by electricity are better so performed because of the incidental influence upon nutrition.

10. Electricity is a conservative measure of great value in the treatment of nearly all pelvic diseases where the knife is now used.

—Sprague, *Weekly Med. Review.*

SANITARY TEACHING.—The greatest obstacle to the correct application of sanitary principles is either the ignorance or carelessness of those likely to be benefited. Men of general intelligence will allow their farm-yards, their cellars, their ponds and drains to be breeders of disease, which may endanger not only their own lives, but that of the neighborhood, simply through carelessness, or fear of temporary expense. It is true the health boards have been of inestimable benefit to the community where they are located; but if every physician would constitute himself a health officer in the neighborhood where he resides, pointing out the breeding-places of disease, not alone in pond and ditch and swamp, but in the houses and the out-door premises of his patients, he would have a much more satisfactory, if not as lucrative, practice. If the masses of the people possessed that education in sanitary matters which every physician should be prepared to give, the death-rate, in the rural districts especially, would be very much lessened. A striking illustration of the danger to an entire community by the ignorance and obstinacy of a few individuals is seen in the rapid spread of the cholera in Spain; so great is the opposition of the peasants to any change in those conditions upon which the very existence of the cholera depends, that the government physicians will no longer visit them unless protected by a strong mili-

tary escort. If the lives of those in the immediate district were only endangered through their own obstinacy, they might be left to their fate; but the seeds of disease ripening among them are scattered broadcast, and spread from nation to nation. Of course, in our own country we seldom meet such ignorance and obstinacy; but every physician will find an abundant use for all his information upon sanitary matters, which information should be volunteered whenever it will be productive of good.

—*N. Y. Med. Times.*

PROLAPSE OF FUNIS.—Prolapsed funis should be treated as follows: When a case is met, every precaution should be taken to preserve the membranes intact until the os is fully dilated and the head well down upon the perineum, observing in the meanwhile the circulation through the cord, which will at all times indicate the condition of the child, or any impending danger. When labor has progressed sufficiently, or the pulsation of the cord show danger, rupture the sac, apply the forceps and deliver quickly as need be. Should the case be one in which the liquor amnii has been discharged and the os not yet dilated, insert two fingers into the os in such a manner as to receive the cord between them to protect it from pressure; after each pain push back the head, if pressure upon the cord is indicated by impeded circulation. Continue this until the os will permit the use of forceps, when, if symptoms indicate, apply them and deliver. Should the cord protrude from the vulva it should be placed loosely within the vagina, as few kinks in it as possible, where it is to be kept for warmth while a portion is held between the thumb and finger, or against the finger, that the circulation in the cord and the progress of labor may be noted. The cord is to be relieved from pressure on the subsidence of each pain by pushing the head back. When the pressure can no longer be thus relieved satisfactorily, the forceps and delivery are demanded.

This practice, as briefly outlined, has been adopted by the writer in all cases of prolapsed funis since 1872. Previous to that time he, being timid about the use of forceps, tried the various other methods as taught. The result was that, previous to 1872, out of five cases met, five children were born dead—since 1872, and including that year, thirteen cases have been met and thirteen children been born alive, among which was one weighing fifteen pounds.

But I think I hear some say, Is there no danger of lacerating the cervix, or rupturing the perineum? Yes, some. But the child is entitled to a good deal of consideration at the hands of the obstetrician at all times, and the integrity of a cervix or perineum is not to be considered when the life of a child is in jeopardy. They can be repaired, but the life of a child can never be restored.

—Reed, *Toledo Med. and Surg. Reporter.*

HOMONYMOUS HEMIOPIC HALLUCINATIONS.—The following history of a case of paranoia presents something unique in the way of visual hallucinations:

H. K., aged twenty, single, came to the Vanderbilt Clinic, June 10, 1890, complaining of persecution by unknown persons. He had noticed since January last that "mesmeric influences" were being used upon him, and the conspirators, three in number, have been redoubling their annoyance as time went on. He has unilateral hallucinations of hearing. There are three voices in his right ear, all talking to him and not to each other. They tease him, swear at him, curse him, and call him names. In addition to

these uni aural polyphonic hallucinations, he is tortured by disagreeable odors and by peculiar tastes in his water and food.

His visual hallucinations are singularly limited to the right visual areas of each eye, so that we may, in fact, speak of them as homonymous hemiopic hallucinations. He sees at times skeletons and various people, but always moving about and upon his right side, and this is true if either eye is shut. They never appear upon his left side. If he directs his eyes toward his right side, where the vision appears, they move still farther toward the right.

He complains of paræsthesiæ, flashes of heat and waves of cold through his body, jerkings of his muscles and viscera, and pains in his trunk and limbs, all of which he ascribes to electrical devices. Most of the pains in his trunk are restricted to the right side, but there is no unilateral distinction with regard to those of the limbs.

His hallucinations are conjoined with the delusions of persecution already mentioned. He thinks there are several persons, certainly three, who control him by mesmerism and annoy him by telephony and electricity. He has purchased a dozen books on mesmerism and clairvoyance, hoping to gain sufficient knowledge of the subject to be able to counteract the schemes of his enemies. Latterly his attention has been called to hypnotism and suggestion, and to the ease with which people may be influenced to commit theft and murder under such control, by reading the newspaper interviews with some of our leading specialists. He had copies of these interviews in his pocket and showed some of the illustrations, among which was that of a man, under hypnotic influence, plunging a dagger into another. The patient intimated that he had some fear of being made to carry out some nefarious undertaking by his imaginary hypnotizers.

Although no heredity could be ascertained, he exhibits marked facial asymmetry, and in particular a remarkable malformation of the hard palate, showing that he belongs to the superior degenerate classes. His is in fact a typical case of paranoia with systematized delusion of persecution which have been evolved from a degenerative soil.

The case is related, however, merely on account of the very remarkable character of the visual hallucinations. Their limitation to the right visual fields of both eyes is absolute proof of their central origin, and they doubtless arise through irritation in the cortical visual area of the left occipital lobe. It would seem as if the cortex of the left hemisphere was the chief seat of disturbance in this case.

Unilateral hallucinations of one eye alone, or unocular hallucinations, have been described by several authors as occurring in the insane, but, so far as I know, this is the first reference that has been made to visual hallucinations of the character herein mentioned, and for which I can find no simpler name than that which forms the title of this article.

—Peterson, *New York Medical Journal.*

ELIGIBLE VEHICLES FOR QUININE.—Doubtless every pharmacist and physician has his favorite method of disguising the taste of unpalatable drugs, but not every one is aware that the enterprise of manufacturing pharmacists now offers such a variety of vehicles from which to choose.

Some rely almost exclusively on pills and capsules, whereby the drug is smuggled into the stomach without recognition by the gustatory nerves. But there are patients whose apparatus for deglutition is

so constructed as to render it almost impossible for them to swallow pills or capsules, as well as cases where it is all important to secure immediate absorption of the medicine. When given in pill form, no matter how soluble the mass, an appreciable time must elapse before the remedy begins to have its effect.

How then can we administer quinine in solution or suspension—particularly to children or delicate ladies—without causing a disturbance in the family every time a dose has to be given? To children quinine may often be given advantageously by inunction, and the olate of quinine especially, applied to the surface in this way, is readily absorbed and produces promptly the characteristic effect of the drug. Suppositories must not be forgotten in cases where the stomach is particularly irritable, and the hypodermic injection presents itself as a dernier resort when a prompt and powerful influence is required. But in ordinary cases quinine may be administered by the mouth.

One plan is to mix the quinine with some alkali or astringent, so that the bitter sulphate or muricate becomes converted into the tasteless alkaloid or tannate.

Another plan is to combine with the quinine a mixture having a bitterness of its own, which shall blend with and modify the intolerable bitterness of the quinine, some aromatic being generally added to still further disguise the objectionable taste.

It is on this principle that cascara cordial operates, and many of those who have tried this vehicle, declare that it is the best that has yet been offered. The especial advantage which it possesses over all others is the fact that it is a laxative agent, and so renders more efficient the action of the antiperiodic.

Licorice has been long known as having a remarkable power of covering the taste of bitter medicines. This property is due to a peculiar principle called glycyrrhizin, a glucoside, insoluble in water and in acid solutions, but readily dissolved by the aid of alkalies.

When quinine is given in powders, it may be rendered nearly tasteless by simply rubbing it up with a small quantity (one-fourth its weight) of ammoniated glycyrrhizin (ammonium glycyrrhizate).

“Fluid extract licorice, for quinine mixtures,” is one of the most efficient of all the preparations employed for covering the bitter taste of quinine. The best way to use it is to drop a dose of the powder into a little of the fluid extract contained in a spoon, mix it thoroughly and swallow at once.

Aromatic elixir of licorice is to be used in the same way as the fluid extract, but is especially useful in the drug store when a single dose of quinine is called for to be taken at once.

Yerba Santa contains a principle analogous to glycyrrhizin, which renders quinine in its presence as tasteless as starch. It appears to act like glycyrrhizin by producing a peculiar impression upon the gustatory nerves; it does not, as stated by some, produce with the quinine an insoluble compound. Unless the mouth is thoroughly rinsed after taking the mixture, a bitter taste will gradually develop as the nerves recover from the influence of the yerba santa.

To some persons the taste of yerba santa itself is disagreeable, and when this is the case licorice is to be preferred. Barring, however, idiosyncrasy in this respect, we can recommend the preparations of yerba santa as the best means of rendering quinine tasteless. Aromatic syrup of yerba santa renders it possible to give little children full doses of quinine without the vigorous remonstrances which physicians and parents have learned to regard as inevitable.

—*Northwestern Pharmacist.*

NERVOUS SEQUELÆ OF TYPHOID FEVER.—Dr. Kearns said: "A twelve-year old boy, in the third week of typhoid fever, ceased to speak even in monosyllables, and this condition continued for about ten days. During this time there was no apparent impairment of intellect. Sitting at the bedside of the patient and telling him to put out his tongue, he did it instantly. Telling him to look toward me that I might examine his eyes, he did it instantly. The pupils of the eyes were markedly dilated. Then, at the expiration of these ten days, the case assumed the very opposite condition and he became loquacious; he would take up any conversation which occurred in the room and follow it up repeatedly. This condition continued day and night, with some short intervals of rest, for ten days; when it gradually stopped. The pulse was accelerated during the period of excitation. It was at a normal rate during the period of quietude. All this time the stomach had been in good condition. Now, here are two extremes. What condition of the brain and nervous system was involved in these conditions of two extremes in the same patient and the same disease? This cerebral excitation was very difficult to control. The remedy which had the desired effect was calomel. I administered one quarter of a grain of calomel every two hours, and when the bowels began to run off, gave smaller doses. I ascribed the symptoms to a complicating meningitis.

Dr. Thomas said he had been called to a thirteen-year-old boy who had been sick about a week. The fever ran an ordinary course. About the twenty-first day there was defervescence, and the patient seemed to be convalescent. He visited the boy as long as he remained in the city, and in the meantime he would not speak a word until the day before he went away, he got him to say one word. He did not feel uneasy about him, his temperature not being above normal. He went into the hands of Dr. McNeil. On his return he found the boy all right, and was told that in speaking to his grandmother, upon his beginning to talk again, the first word he said was "cracker." He said "cracker, cracker, cracker" for three or four minutes; then he ceased calling for crackers. Dr. Thomas looked upon the symptoms as caused by anæmia of the brain.

Dr. Stewart had observed a case where a man lost power in the right arm. The loss was progressive, and then he had convulsions. The convulsions were in the arm affected. Subsequently they became general and he would become unconscious. The convulsions became very frequent—several times a day. An operation was performed under the supposition of lesion in that area. The man had had syphilis. Potassium iodide had had no effect on the case. The brain was uncovered and only a localized meningitis was found. Incisions were made into the brain, but nothing was found. The man ultimately recovered the perfect use of his arm, and had no more convulsions.

Dr. McKennon said it was not uncommon for peculiar mental states to follow typhoid fever—mental weakness, and very frequently mental exhilaration. He had seen many cases of insanity due to typhoid fever. He had never seen meningitis in a child with typhoid fever. The weight of authority supported the supposition that the lesion was purely of a functional character, and that there was rarely structural lesion. Some authorities admitted the possibility of embolism which involved one artery.

Dr. Lang said that no matter what cerebral symptoms may occur in typhoid fever, there was no justi-

fication for the assumption of meningitis. No matter how violent or how peculiar were the cerebral symptoms, the assumption of meningitis was not correct nor justified. Typhoid fever and meningitis are not necessarily incompatible, but autopsies on typhoid fever which presents most violent and most ataxic symptoms have so invariably proven the absence of meningitis, and of all inflammation, that such symptoms cannot be correctly assigned to meningitis or to structural lesion, but to the effects of typhoid fever poison. He could not understand how the speech center could be affected by meningitis without previous greater injury to the motor areas, which, being in closer apposition to the meninges than the center of speech, would primarily, and to a greater extent, be subjected to meningeal pressure. For this reason paralysis was as common in meningitis as aphasia (barring comatose cases) was rare.

—Transactions, Allegheny Co. Med. Society.

Medical News and Miscellany.

DR. YERKES has removed to West Chester.

DR. H. J. LACIAR, of Bethlehem, is quite ill.

DR. DAVID D. STEWART has removed to 1310 Walnut street.

DR. R. CRESTON, of Chestnut Hill, is down with typhoid fever.

DURING 1889 there were 1,356 deaths from delirium tremens in England.

DR. DANIEL KARSNER is about to remove to Green and Tulpehocken streets.

CHOLERA has reappeared at Toledo, Spain; and four cases are reported at Jerez.

DR. A. E. ATKINSON has been nominated for Congress in the 18th District of Pennsylvania.

DR. W. S. LONG, of Haddonfield, was married last week to Miss Florence Roe, of Woodbury.

DR. TULLEDGE has left the milky ways of Conshohocken for the wider fields of Philadelphia.

DR. JOHN D. WARE, of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, has returned from his summer vacation.

DR. DA COSTA has purchased the "Ashewood" mansion at Villanova, and is greatly improving it.

DR. HENRY LEFFMANN gave a Health Talk at the Y. M. C. A., October 2, illustrated with a stereopticon.

PROF. J. M. MAISCH delivered the opening address at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, October 1.

DR. H. C. FULLER has tired of the monotony of Jersey Shore, and erected his tent at Mahanoy City.

IF THE EARTH were an absolutely round ball it would be covered with water to the depth of 10,000 feet.

THE introductory address at Jefferson Medical College was delivered, on October 1, by Prof. W. W. Keen.

THE wife of Dr. Dostaler, of Maskinonge, Quebec, was struck by a train and instantly killed, last Wednesday.

DR. D. P. VER VALEN, of Philadelphia, was married, on October 2, to Miss Anna L. Lewis, of West Chester.

THE Bedford Street Mission has closed its baths for the season, having had 30,672 bathers during the summer.

DR. AND MRS. LOUIS STARR are back from the Adirondacks, and are in their pretty house on Rittenhouse square.

DR. JOHN A. FRITCHY, Mayor of Harrisburg, has declined the nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth District.

THE State Senatorship of Montgomery county appears to be between Dr. Markley and Dr. Todd. Hobson's choice.

DR. A. VICTORIA SCOTT, of the National Women's Health Association, lectured on Poisons in Drinking Water, last week.

DR. J. WILLIAM WHITE has returned from his European trip and is in his city residence on South Rittenhouse square.

DR. W. P. HOWELL, of Philadelphia, is supplying Dr. Gillow's place, as resident at the Pennsylvania Hospital, temporarily.

DR. G. I. CULLEN has assumed the editorial chair of the Cincinnati *Medical Journal*. We wish him success in his undertaking.

MEDICAL students should notice the numerous attractions for young men at the Y. M. C. A., corner Fifteenth and Chestnut streets.

THE Rev. John A. Dowie, President of the American Divine Healing Association, is running a mission in the First M. E. Church of Chicago.

ONE of the severest tests of an intelligent gentleman is to sit and listen patiently and politely to the advice of a d-d fool.—*Clarksville (Tex.) Enterprise*.

A NUMBER of the guests at a Trenton party were taken violently ill; canned lobster getting the blame. Dr. Horace G. Wetherill was among the victims.

DR. SABA E. FOWLER, under direction of the National Woman's Health Association, delivered a lecture on The Natural History of Disease, October 1.

WE are not yet done with His Satanic Majesty, La Gripe. Just listen to the squealing of life insurance stockholders, as their dividends are cut into with wide swathes.

PROF. GEO. A. PIERSOL delivered the opening address at the University of Pennsylvania, October 1. The medical class on the opening day numbered over five hundred.

DR. GEO. J. NEWGARDEN, Resident at the Philadelphia Hospital, has resigned in order to accept the position of medical examiner at the Pension Office in Washington.

AN epidemic of dysentery prevails in Sussex county, New Jersey, with many deaths. The disease is said to have originated from a filthy pen where hundreds of hogs are kept.

THE Pennsylvania Board of Charities have sent a letter to the officers of the Lancaster county prison condemning that institution as unfit to be used for jail purposes.

DRS. E. M. GREEN and W. O. SEMPLE, of Easton, are now delighting their Easton friends with the strange and thrilling experience of their tour in the wilds of Europe.

DR. McGONEGAL, a homœopathist of New York city, has been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, for causing the death of Annie Goodwin by criminal malpractice.

BETWEEN eighty and ninety is the number of this year's Freshman's class in the college department of the University of Pennsylvania. Last year's class was somewhat larger.

SEVERAL cases of leprosy have, it is reported, been discovered in Englishtown, Cape Breton Island. The victims are said to have been in constant association with the other inhabitants.

THE celebration of the crystal wedding of Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Andrews, that was to take place next month, has been postponed, owing to the death of Mrs. Walter George Smith.

THE Flower, Fruit, and Ice Mission held its Sixteenth Annual Meeting October 1. During the season 13,542 bouquets were distributed to the hospitals, and \$684 were expended for ice.

DR. WICKERSHAM, Health Commissioner of Chicago, has ordered that no Inspector of his department shall vaccinate any one on the leg in future without special instructions. He says it's a foolish freak of girls that he will not encourage.

A CORONER's jury, after wrestling with Dr. Formad's chirography, brought in a verdict of death by being knocked down and shocked. Death was due to shock, is the probable rendering.

THE Societè d'Hygiene publishes a paper by Pietra Santa, strongly advocating the removal of the prohibition of American pork, which he pronounces a cheap and wholesome article of food.

CHICAGO is said to have organized a company with \$20,000,000 capital, to construct and operate a line of air-ships. They will carry cars the size of a Pullman, accomodating fifty passengers each.

A PATIENT in the University Hospital, suffering from an aneurism in his left leg, is now undergoing the tedious but very successful treatment of cure by digital pressure, at the hands of Dr. J. William White, the resident staff, and relays of medical students.

AN artificial musk has made its appearance, a white, crystalline body with the characteristic odor. It is, unfortunately, almost as costly as the real Tonquin musk. Mr. F. E. Morgan, of Walnut street, below Seventeenth street, Philadelphia, has a specimen.

THIS is the refrain of a song sung by two hundred and fifty Wellesley College girls, who nearly raised the roof, the other day:

Life is all a grind;
Yes, all a grind
'Tis to my mind;
Though many joys some find,
Yet life is all a grind.

A NEW source of lead poisoning has been discovered in Chicago. It seems that millers are in the habit of branding their flour-sacks with heavy blotsches of paint, which soaks through the cloth and into the flour.

DR. ROBERT A. SANDS was married to Miss Kate Van Valkenberg last week. Among the guests were Drs. Fordyce Barker, J. W. McLain, D. M. Stimson, Willard Parker, H. A. Griffin, G. W. Bratenahl, and several other physicians.

MINNEAPOLIS had 249 deaths in August; corresponding to an annual rate of 14.94 per 1,000. Considering that this was in summer, with 35 deaths from cholera infantum, 44 from gastro-enteritis, and 22 from dysentery, the rate is exceedingly low.

CAN'T SUIT EVERYBODY.—"Why are you and Dr. Bronson on the outs?"

"You know my rich uncle George?"

"Yes."

"He was at the point of death and Bronson saved him."

PENNSYLVANIA EYE, EAR, AND THROAT INFIRMARY, at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, treated, during September: New eye patients, 228; ear patients, 94; throat patients, 19; total, 341. Eye patients made 1,167 visits; ear patients 844, and throat patients 221.

DR. JOSEPH LEIDY, JR., of the Pennsylvania Hospital staff, has returned from a trip through Europe. He says he had more trouble in getting in and out of Russia than he had in any other European country, and had to show his passport to almost every one he came in contact with.

WHAT wonderful progress is made in medicine nowadays? In the *Bulletin Medical* a prescription is given of sulphur and cream of tartar for constipation; while, in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, a contributor gravely indites a formula for calomel and jalap for the same purpose.

THE Bayard Taylor Annex School, at Fifth and Tioga streets, Philadelphia, has been closed to prevent the spread of diphtheria among the pupils; a child living with the janitress in the building having died of that disease. The building has been fumigated, and was reopened this week.

DR. MOFFETT, of Fifth and Venango streets, Philadelphia, deserves great credit for the prompt action he took in counteracting the effects of the laudanum drunk by John Reilly, a young man living at Lawrence and Venango streets, who purchased the same of the doctor at his drug-store.

HARRY W. SHEETZ has just been tried and convicted of putting to a frightful use his power as a mesmerist over a Miss Cookenbach, who made the startling statement that she had been hypnotized by Sheetz three times, and compelled to live with him twice as his wife and once as his daughter.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF THE MARY J. DREXEL HOME, August 23 to September 27: Patients in hospital August 23, 28; admitted since, 30; discharged cured and improved, 26; died, 2; remaining, 30. Accident cases, 9; free patients, 22. In the dispensary, 582 cases were treated: Eye clinic, 93; prescriptions, 267.

THE University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, has opened with the largest showing ever made in its history. This is much to the surprise of the officials, as the required course in the medical department is four years, instead of three. Everything points to over a hundred gain for this year.

A CHICAGO jury has just found that a "child came to its death from suffocation, produced by a female cat inhaling her breath while in her cradle." This was in accordance with Dr. Strzyzewski's testimony. As the cat was found lying directly across the baby's face, the child was probably suffocated.

THE Mutual Medical Aid and Beneficial Society of Pennsylvania is about being organized. It has for its object the furnishing to its members medical attendance and pecuniary relief in case of sickness, accident, or death; benefits being obtained from weekly or monthly dues collected from the members.

SURGEON-MAJOR HARRIS, of Simla, India, has devised a process for removing the emetine from ipecacuanha, leaving the powdered root otherwise unaltered. It is thought that the curative virtues of the drug in dysentery are retained, without the attendant nausea, and a clinical trial is being made, with promise of success.

AT the annual meeting of the trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane the following officers were chosen: President, C. H. Stinson; Dr. E. G. Martin, of Allentown, Secretary, and Treasurer Bradley were also re-elected. Dr. Lillian S. Welsh, of Columbia, was elected an assistant female physician, to succeed Dr. Quindora McQuaide, resigned.

Not being a woman we suppose our opinion on woman's books is not of much consequence; but we nevertheless feel compelled to say that the October number of *The Home-Maker* is simply charming, from the first page to the last. Jenny June is the present editor, and subscriptions can be sent to the publishers at 44 East Fourteenth street, New York City.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, of Chicago, opened on September 30. Prof. J. H. Etheridge gave the address. He demonstrated his ability to smite the spike on the mathematical center of its cranial extremity by remarking that there were no easy spots in the life of a doctor. The class numbers about five hundred, nearly one hundred more than at the beginning of last term.

AT the opening exercises of the Philadelphia Dental College, Cherry street, below Eighteenth, addresses were delivered by Profs. James E. Garrelson, E. E. Montgomery, J. Foster Flagg, S. H. Guilford, Henry I. Dorr, Dr. James W. White, editor of the *Dental Cosmos*, and others. There was a large attendance of students, both of the Medical and the Dental Colleges.

ONE of Reed & Carnrick's extensive factories at Goshen, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. This factory was devoted wholly to the production of their Soluble Food and Lacto-Preparata, and contained extensive and valuable machinery. They had considerable stock of these Foods at their New York office, and consequently there will be no delay in filling orders. The factory will be at once rebuilt three times the size of the one burned, with machinery correspondingly enlarged.—*Dietetic Gazette*.

SEI-I-KWAI reports that between July 3 and 18, there were 1,927 cases of cholera at Nagasaki, and 1,029 deaths. Tokyo, with a population of 1,629,820, reported, in four weeks of December, 1889, deaths numbering 2,254—a rate of 18.07 per 1,000. The principal causes of death were meningitis, apoplexy, phthisis, and gastritis; followed by old age, pneumonia, and infantile convulsions.

DIPHTHERIA has broken out in the Good Intent School in Newton township, Bucks county, Pa. Dr. E. H. Doan examined the building and found the drainage pipe from the washing sink stopped up, and much dampness and decay in the cellar. Repairs were made and the school room disinfected and closed for a few days. When opened again most of the scholars were afraid to come back.

QUINOLINEPARAMETHENYLBENZENYLAZOXIMEPARACARBOXYLIC ACID is *Quinolineparamethenyluramidoxime and phthalic anhydride* melted together.

All this to the vulgar mind seems but a circumlocutory and pleonastic cycle of superfluous hyper-scientific sonorosity circumscribing an atom of chemical ideality, lost in a verbal profundity.

—*Medical Mirror.*

THERE are a few things that the fair sex are supposed to know far more about than the men do; but sometimes this proves to be a mistake. A writer in the *Covert Medical News* tells of being sent for in hot haste to attend a lady in confinement. The usual inquiries were put, showing that there were no indications of parturition, except a conviction on the lady's part that her time was up. Examination revealed the further unimportant fact that she wasn't even pregnant.

A DOUBLE-HEADED snake of the moccasin variety has just been brought to Galena, Ill., by a party of fishermen, who killed the monster near the water's edge of the cut-off, about three miles distance from the city. Its length was little short of five feet, and its circumference around the thickest part of its body being eight inches. The kind of bait used by this party is not advertised in the columns of THE TIMES AND REGISTER.

THE J. M. Da Costa Society held its first meeting of the season at the office of Dr. Ludwig Loeb, 889 North Sixth street. Dr. Loeb read a paper on Nephritis, and Mr. J. Schamberg presented on the microscope several interesting pathological specimens illustrating the morbid changes. The next meeting of the society will be held at the office of Dr. Dillon Drake, 925 Pine street. Papers will be read by Drs. Dillon Drake and Carl Weiland, on Croup and Diphtheria.

THE report of the State Board of Health as to the number of registered medical practitioners in Pennsylvania has just been issued by the State Board of Health. There are 9,318 practitioners, of whom 641 are of foreign birth. Every nation, with the exception of Spain, is represented in this State's medical practitioners. In Bradford county, the law requiring registration seems to have been neglected, but two physicians being registered. This gives 17,464 persons to each physician. This condition also exists in Lehigh county, where but twelve physicians were reported, making 5,497 persons to each one. In Forest county the largest number of registered physicians can be found in proportion to the population.

THE *London Spectator* contains an account of Mr. E. T. Chaplin, who hypnotized a laying hen, which, without any predisposition in that direction, was made to sit on a sitting of eggs until seven of them were hatched into "healthy, happy little chickens." Well, when hypnotism has advanced far enough so that an egg may be hypnotized into a chicken without the offices of a sitting hen, then we will begin to see some of the practical worth of this mental phenomenon.—*Sanitary News.*

THE wholesale druggists in convention assembled elected the following officers for next year: Daniel Stewart, of Indianapolis, Ind., President; R. W. Powers, of Richmond, Va., Robert Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, T. F. Main, of New York, and E. C. Frisby, of Cleveland, O., Vice-Presidents; S. M. Strong, of Cleveland, O., Treasurer, and A. B. Merriam, of Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary. They also resolved that they never, no never, would sell the retailer less than a quarter dozen at wholesale prices.

A PECULIAR accident occurred in the establishment of Messrs. William H. Hoskins & Co.'s stationery establishment, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, by which Miss Mary Armstrong nearly lost her life. Her long hair became caught in a vertical shaft, and in an instant she was whirled around over one hundred times before the machinery could be stopped, when it was found that she had sustained a fracture to one of her hips, and that her scalp was almost torn off. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A PARISIAN lady, Miss de Broen, is conducting a medical mission in Belleville that is without a parallel in the history of medicine or religion. The little iron chapel-like building is built on the spot where a number of communists were shot down after the peace of the Franco-Prussian war had been proclaimed. The patients assemble in the pretty little chapel, and while waiting their turn to enter the adjoining dispensary, listen to sweet music played on the organ by a volunteer. Advice and medicine are given by the house physician, and no fee is charged.

"SOMETIMES when a woman loses her waist line and finds it difficult to lace her shoes," says a writer in the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, "she deserves sympathy, but when she becomes the victim of a banting system she is entitled to pity. Superfluous flesh is a dangerous thing to experiment with; it can be worked down, run down, and even walked down, but to resort to drugs is to lay up a grudge that nature will unquestionably avenge." "Exercise, exercise, exercise," should be the stout woman's motto. Don't starve yourself, but diet a little and watch the effect of your food."

THE Northwest Branch of the Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia have opened a course of Medical Talks, for the Thursday evenings of October, at 1518 Columbia avenue.

The subjects are as follows:

October 2.—"Facts Worth Knowing," by L. Harrison Mettler, M.D.

October 9.—"Physical Exercise," by J. M. Anders, M.D.

October 16.—"The Brain," by H. C. Deaver, M.D.

October 23.—"What to do in Emergencies," by L. Ott, M.D.

October 30.—"The Development of the Human Frame," by T. Ridgway Barker, M.D.

ZELIE BOURRION, the fasting girl of Bourdeilles, in the department of the Dordogne, who endeavored to emulate the feats of Tanner, Succi, and Jacques, has just died at her home. Her constitution was completely shattered after her fast of thirty-three days. When she returned to her cottage, she tried to eat a little, but her stomach was unable to bear the food, and she succumbed in a few days. Her fate will serve as a warning to any persons of her sex and class who may have been tempted by the notoriety which she obtained by her fast to follow in her footsteps.—*Hospital Gazette.*

FROM the *Ledger* we clip the following note concerning one of our old and valued advertisers: "The addition to Henry K. Wampole & Co.'s wholesale drug plant, at 441 Green street, is nearly ready for occupancy. It fronts on Lynd street, back of the old building. It is twenty-two feet wide by fifty feet long, and four stories high, making, with the old structure, a building twenty-two feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet deep. The addition will be supplied with all the latest appliances for preparing the different specialties of the firm. The firm has had to make several enlargements recently."

THE Board of Managers of the Germantown Hospital have just issued an appeal for help. The hospital is growing in importance and its scope of usefulness is increasing. While the yearly expenses of the institution have in the past five years increased nearly twofold, the receipts have not increased in the same ratio; consequently, to meet current expenses, the permanent fund has been drawn upon to the extent of nine thousand dollars. The hospital is free to all, and supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Joseph M. Shoemaker, Drexel Building, or Locust avenue, Germantown.

CHICAGO, having won the World's Fair, must submit to innumerable jokes and jokelets, and unkind predictions of failure, coming from disappointed competitors. We trust that none of our readers will make the mistake of taking these things seriously. Chicago will hold the Fair, and put into it all of that prodigious energy that has made Chicago what she is. If our judgment goes for anything, the World's Fair of 1892 will eclipse everything of the sort that has preceded it. We hope and believe that the Centennial Exposition will be so greatly excelled that foreign visitors can form some adequate conception of the great material advances made by the country since 1876.

WE often have to laugh at the absurd way in which the lay journals get mixed up over medical affairs, but what are we to think of the following, from the *Medical Standard*, of Chicago:

Philadelphia.—There is a row eminently disgraceful to Mayor Fitler, of "Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy" fame, and the State Board of Charities, a'nt the treatment of the insane in Blockley Almshouse. The mayor has been using the almshouse as a political machine.

There are a few trifling inaccuracies in the item. 1. There is no "row" over the treatment of the insane in Blockley Almshouse. 2. Mayor Fitler is not of "Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy." 3. The Mayor has not been using the almshouse as a political machine. With these exceptions the item is correct. Brother Kiernan had better "verify his references" when he gives Philadelphia news hereafter.

LIVING BY RULE.—Oliver Wendell Holmes thinks that he owes his good health and the retention of his mental vigor in his eighty-first year to the extreme care he has long taken of himself. Never robust, he was still wiry in his earlier and mature life; but since he reached eighty, his hygienic vigilance is unceasing. The rooms that he daily occupies are equipped with barometers, thermometers, aerometers, every kind of instruments, in short, to prevent his incurring the slightest risk of taking cold. He knows that pneumonia is the most formidable foe of old age, and he is determined to keep it at a distance, if possible. He never gets up until he knows the exact temperature, during winter, or takes his bath without having the water accurately tested. He lives by rule, and the rule is inflexible. His time is scrupulously divided: so much allotted to reading, so much to writing, so much to exercise, so much to recreation. His meals are studies of prudence and digestion. He understands the specific qualities of all ordinary foods, and never departs from the severest discretion in eating.

THE result of seven years' operation of Medical Practice Acts in Minnesota has been to reduce the ratio of physicians to population from 1 to 650 to 1 to 1,250. Hundreds of charlatans have been driven over to Michigan and other unprotected States. In comparing the proportion of physicians in Minnesota to that existing in European countries like France and Italy, it must be borne in mind that, where the population is scattered, the work is far greater than when people are closely packed in thickly populated districts. It is doubtful if one man can attend 1,250 people as easily in Minnesota as he could 3,500 in Italy.

The present law has been in operation for three years, and in that time 205 candidates presented themselves, and 77 of these were rejected. Many other incompetents were doubtless deterred from presenting themselves by the fear of rejection. The Examining Board has conferred a priceless boon upon the citizens of Minnesota, and its appeal for support and co-operation from the physicians of the State should be universally responded to.—*N. W. Lance.*

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGES.—The medical colleges of the city announce, without exception, a great increase in students this year. They are all now open. They have had prayer and speech in their inauguration ceremonies. They assume an air of dignity and gravity in beginning the year's work. It was said of old that two priests of pagan Rome could not meet without laughing in each other's face. The faculties of these medical colleges must be disposed to follow the pagan priests' example. But they probably do the laughing in private.

For it is well-known that they have received this year, as they have received every year, students who should not have been admitted to the study of medicine, or to the sham which the study of medicine amounts to under the conditions tolerated in these colleges. They have now in their class rooms illiterate men and women whose educational foundation would not fit them for good salesmen or women, or book-keepers, or teachers of the elementary branches of the English language. The professors in these medical schools know this to be true. They are in a conventionalized conspiracy to keep up the fraud solely for the fees, and, indirectly, for the imaginary fine individual colleges are supposed to possess.

It is true that they all now go through the mock

ceremony of requiring certificate of academic education, or, in lieu of it, examination with satisfactory results. *The Herald* would be pleased to receive copies of the examination papers made out by students before admission to any medical college in the city, or authentic proof that a practical test of any nature whatever has been imposed upon applicants as an indispensable condition of matriculation. It is amazing that men who would scorn to make money in commerce dishonestly are willing, or at least passive, while it is made with substantial dishonesty in the pretended medical education of the time, not in Chicago only, but in most of the medical colleges in the country. Of the 700 men and women now studying medicine in Chicago probably not one-fourth have had any general education deserving the name.

—*Chicago Herald.*

THE following extract from a drug journal we earnestly commend to the physician who votes in societies for higher medical education, and then sends his students to the "cheapest and easiest" college he can find. With a little alteration, the shoe will fit him nicely.

"Gentle reader, come with me now and gaze into yonder modern pharmacy. Behind its polished French plate-glass window, before a tower of marble with silver faucets, we behold a gentleman clad in white, airy clothes, shaking his eggs and phosphating milk, slashing around ice-cream and squeezing lemons so they will go through a straw. Is this a dream? Did not you and I see this man last year, at this and that meeting, clad in broadcloth, adorned with a half-yard of crimson satin badge, delegate of such and such association? Did he not take the meeting by storm with his eloquent appeal for the highest possible scientific education? He insisted on three terms at college, made analytical chemistry mandatory, and counseled the compulsory study of microscopy, so that even the registered assistant could readily tell by his lens whether the specimen before him was a horizontal cut from the Canada snake-root or the head of a family tape-worm. Aye! it is he—a genuine Ph. G. At the meeting, the scientific tribune; at the pharmacy, the temperance bar-keeper. Are you in a mood to answer the question, 'Is Pharmacy a Profession?' Who hallooed 'Rats!' way up in the balcony?"

MEDICO - CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL.—*Enlargement of the Scope of this Useful Institution.*—Owing to the delay in completing the rebuilding of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, the managers have been compelled to provide temporary accommodation for their patients. With this object they have transferred the dispensary service to the college building, and have arranged the rooms previously occupied by the dispensaries into wards for surgical and emergency cases. As an Annex for medical and convalescent cases the property on the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Summer streets has been secured.

This building also contains the matrons' and nurses' apartments, and a resident physician is stationed at each building. The two buildings will accommodate thirty-five patients, and, although they have been open but one week, more than half the beds are occupied.

The necessity of a hospital is shown by the fact that, during the two months when the hospital was closed, a number of accident cases were turned away, and one came in on the day of opening before the beds had been set up. In addition to a number of injuries treated and sent to their houses, three serious cases were taken into the wards, each of which would have been seriously endangered by transferring them to more distant hospitals. The demands on the managers are numerous, and supplies of all kinds are needed. Contributions may be sent to the Annex, Seventeenth and Summer streets. The ambulance is ready for duty at all hours.

THE following articles are affected by the new tariff bill. The first figures give the old tariff, the others the new:

Acetic acid not exceeding 1,047 specific gravity, 1½ cents a pound; 2 cents.
 Boracic acid, 5 cents a pound; 4 cents for commercial.
 Chromic acid, 10 cents; 15 per cent.
 Sulphuric acid, ¼ cent a pound; free.
 Tannin, 75 cents; \$1.
 Carbonate of ammonia, 1¾ cents; 20 per cent.
 Muriate of ammonia, ¾ cents; 10 per cent.
 Sulphate of ammonia, ½ cent; 20 per cent.
 Blue vitriol, 2 cents; 3 cents.
 Chloroform, 25 cents a pound; 50 cents.
 Sulphuric ether, 40 cents; 50 cents.
 Nitrous ether, 25 cents; 30 cents.
 Crude glycerine, 1¾ cents; 2 cents.
 Refined glycerine, 4½ cents; 5 cents.
 Iodoform, \$1.50; \$2.
 Licorice, 5½ cents; 7 cents.
 Carbonate of magnesia, 4 cents; 5 cents.
 Calcined magnesia, 8 cents; 10 cents.
 Epsom salts, 2-10 cent; 12 cents.
 Morphia, 50 cents an ounce; \$1.
 Cod-liver oil, 15 cents a gallon; 25 per cent.
 Cottonseed oil, 10 cents; 25 cents.
 Croton oil, 30 cents a pound; 50 cents.
 Flax or poppy-seed oil, 32 cents a gallon; 25 cents. Poppy-seed oil free.
 Olive oil, 25 cents a gallon; 25 per cent.
 Peppermint oil, 80 cents a pound; 25 per cent.
 Fish oil, 8 cents a gallon; 25 per cent.
 Opium containing less than 9 per cent. of morphia and opium prepared for smoking, \$12 a pound; \$10 a pound. The old law prohibited importation of opium containing less than 9 per cent. morphia; containing more than that, crude, \$1 a pound.
 Phosphorus, 20 cents; 10 cents.
 Caustic, 1 cent; 20 per cent.
 Saltpeter, 1 cent; 1½ cents.
 Mercurial medicinal preparations, 35 per cent; 50 per cent.
 Santonine and salts containing over 80 per cent. of santonine, \$2.50 a pound; \$3.
 Sulphate of soda, \$1.25 a ton; 20 per cent.
 Strychnine, 40 cents an ounce; 50 cents.
 Refined sulphur, \$8 a ton; \$20.
 Flowers of sulphur, \$10 a ton; \$20.

THE BRANCHES OF THE EDITORIAL PROFESSION.—We clip the following from the Kansas City *Medical Index*, edited by Emory Lamphear, the Universal Specialist of Kansas City, who has some ability, much bad taste, and great energy which is misdirected:

There is more than one branch of the editorial profession. As witness the following conversation:

Stranger: "Ah! If I mistake not this is Dr. Hate, of the *Medical 'Looking-glass'*, is it not?"

Dr. Hate: "Yes, that is my name."

Stranger: "Well—I'm very happy to meet a fellow-journalist."

Dr. Hate: "But really I do not remember you—"

Stranger: "Indeed? Why I'm the man who writes the *patent medicine testimonials* for Merrell's *Almanac*!"

The cheap wit in the little item quoted can be better understood after the reading of a little incident which occurred at the recent meeting of the Missouri State Medical Society at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Scene: The Elms. A party of gentlemen engaged in social conversation interrupted by the following:

Emory Lamphear: "Dr. Love, how much did you get for writing the commendatory article for Mellier's Ponca Compound in the last number of the *Mirror*?"

Dr. Love: "Not one cent; however, Mr. Mellier is present, you may ask him."

Mr. Mellier: "Dr. Love received nothing for the article referred to."

Dr. Lamphear: "Dr. Love, that seems odd. An article of that kind could not have appeared in the

Medical Index except for money. I run the *Index* for money."

Dr. Love: "Dr. Lamphear, nothing can appear in the advertising columns of my journal announcing a pharmaceutical product which I know to be objectionable. If I find a compound is of value, having clinical experience, I shall not hesitate to say so, believing the information to be of value to the profession.

"If the article happens to be advertised in my journal and my advertisers are benefited, I am glad, but the commendation will be made, if justified, without reference to whether it represents an advertisement or not.

"No living man ever secured a commendation from me for anything by the payment of money. The suggestion of such a thing, if coming from the proper source, would be resented as an insult.

"The difference between the *Medical Mirror* and the *Medical Index*, from your statement of the case, is that the *Medical Mirror* likes to say kind things in general, and particularly of its friends, even though those friends be advertisers.

"The *Medical Index* rarely has kind words, and none except for money."

Yes, there is more than one branch of the editorial profession.—*Medical Mirror*.

BOTH the Doctor and his wife, Mrs. S. S. Stryker, of Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, were made quite ill by something they had eaten at the "barn party" of Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, at Trenton, a week ago last Friday. Both, however, have since fully recovered.

THE Protestant Hospital for Insane in Montreal has been formally opened, and thirty persons were admitted up to the end of August. Dr. Burgess, so well and so favorably known in Ontario, was appointed superintendent. He is now in charge of the institution. The *Montreal Medical Journal* expresses the hope that "in a year or so it will rank among the foremost of our American asylums, for the beauty of its surroundings and the good results accomplished."

AMONG the names of those applying for a charter for the National Women's Health Association of America, whose purpose is to teach each other and the public generally the laws in relation to health, may be found those of Drs. Caroline M. Dodson, Mary J. Scarlett Dixon, A. Victoria Scott, Mary Brauson, Harriet S. French, Sarah T. Cohen, Charlotte Y. Olsen, Mary B. Werner, E. Warrington Rockwood, Phila M. Brink, Ella Ridgeway Ziegler, Josephine Van Deusen and Sarah T. Rodgers.

DOCTORS' BILLS.—*Editor of The Herald*: Please inform me: 1. Can a doctor collect a bill if he is called in for a case of poisoning? 2. After doctoring a person in limited circumstances how long do they generally wait for payments?

READER.

[1. Of course he can. Doctors don't practice medicine for fun. Isn't he just as much entitled to his fee for saving a man's life as a lawyer is for saving his neck from the gallows? 2. They wait a reasonable time,

"It may be for years
And it may be forever,"

with the hope of getting their reward in the next world. Most people pay the doctor's bill after they have paid the butcher and the tailor and the cigar man and the saloonkeeper. Meanwhile the doctor is expected to live on wind and promises on toast.]

—*Chicago Herald*.

NEW PATENTS, ETC.:

PATENTS ISSUED SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

Atomizer..... R. W. Coffee..... Bedford City, Va.
Sulphur candle..... C. H. Shaw..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dental engine..... E. Thompson..... San Francisco, Cal.
Reducing licorice-root, etc., to
powder..... S. B. Rickerson..... Toledo, O.
Remedy for asthma..... Iselin & Callahan..... Riverside, Cal.
Syringe..... A. H. & M. G. Collins..... Camden, N. J.

TRADE-MARKS ISSUED SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

Remedy for diseases of the
blood, liver and kidneys.
(The figure of an eagle and
shield, with the words:—
"Dullam's Great German
Remedy.")..... Dullam Bros..... Flint, Mich.
Mineral water. (The portrait
of the registrant and his fac-
simile signature)..... L. Janos..... Buda-Pesth, Austria-
Hungary.
Insecticide. (The word "Semi-
nole")..... Rumph & Carlile..... Titusville, Pa.
Remedy for piles. (The por-
trait and signature of the
registrant, "James McGar-
rity")..... J. McGarity..... Montreal, Canada.

LABELS ISSUED SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

"Tonique-Amer. (de Savoie)"..... T. Lamb..... Newark, England.
"Depurativo Guardias"..... E. Soler..... New York, N. Y.

—Charles J. Gooch, Patent Attorney.

LOCK BOX 76, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL articles to be published under the head of original matter must be contributed to this journal alone, to insure their acceptance; each article must be accompanied by a note stating the conditions under which the author desires its insertion, and whether he wishes any reprints of the same.

Letters and communications, whether intended for publication or not, must contain the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, however. Letters asking for information will be answered privately or through the columns of the journal, according to their nature and the wish of the writers.

The secretaries of the various medical societies will confer a favor by sending us the dates of meetings, orders of exercises, and other matters of special interest connected therewith. Notifications news, clippings, and marked newspaper items, relating to medical matters, personal, scientific, or public, will be thankfully received and published as space allows.

Address all communications to 1725 Arch Street.

Army, Navy & Marine Hospital Service.

Official List of Changes in the Stations and Duties of Officers serving in the Medical Department, U. S. Army, from September 24, 1890, to October 4, 1890.

In view of the early abandonment of Fort Elliott, Texas, to which post he is at present assigned for station, Major J. P. Kimball Surgeon, is relieved from duty at that post, and will, upon the expiration of his present sick-leave of absence, proceed to Fort Supply, Indian Territory, and report to the commanding officer for duty. S. O. 132, par. 2, Department of the Missouri, September 24, 1890.

In view of the abandonment of Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, to which post he is at present assigned for station, Captain W. O. Owen, Jr., Assistant-Surgeon, is relieved from duty at that post, and will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and report to the commanding officer for duty. S. O. 132, par. 2, Department of the Missouri, September 24, 1890.

In view of the abandonment of Fort Crawford, Colo., to which post he is at present assigned for station, Captain J. S. Phillips, Assistant-Surgeon, is relieved from duty at that post, and will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and report to the commanding officer for duty. S. O. 135, par. 1, Department of the Missouri, September 24, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence granted Captain John L. Phillips, Assistant-Surgeon, in Special Orders No. 164, July 16, 1890, from this office, is extended two months. S. O. 228, par. 3, A. G. O., Washington, September 29, 1890.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about October 1, 1890, is granted Captain Louis H. Crampton, Assistant-Surgeon (Fort Sheridan, Illinois). S. O. 80, par. 2, Division of the Missouri, September 30, 1890.

PROMOTION.

MORRIS, EDWARD R., Assistant-Surgeon. September 17, 1890, to be Assistant-Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE, OF THE KIDNEYS, THE GOUTY DIATHESIS, ETC., ETC.

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, of Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc.:

"I have for some time made use of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in cases of AFFECTIONS of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, complicated with BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS or with a GOUTY DIATHESIS. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the BUFFALO WATER CERTAINLY ACTS BETTER THAN ANY EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION of THE LITHIA SALTS, and is, moreover, better borne by the stomach. I also often prescribe it in those cases of CEREBRAL HYPERÆMIA resulting from OVER MENTAL WORK—in which the condition called NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA exists—and generally with MARKED BENEFIT."

HUNTER MC GUIRE, M.D., L.L.D., late Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond:

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, Spring No. 2, as an ALKALINE DIURETIC is invaluable. In URIC ACID GRAVEL, and, indeed, in diseases generally dependent upon a URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is a remedy of EXTRAORDINARY POTENCY. I have prescribed it in cases of RHEUMATIC GOUT, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I HAVE USED IT ALSO IN MY OWN CASE, BEING A GREAT SUFFERER FROM THIS MALADY, AND HAVE DERIVED MORE BENEFIT FROM IT THAN FROM ANY OTHER REMEDY."

DR. HENRY M. WILSON, of Baltimore, Ex-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

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Experiments by Prof. Pasteur, Dr. Koch, and many other scientific authorities, prove beyond doubt that Germs, Bacteria, or Microbes cause and develop: NOSE, THROAT, and LUNG DISEASES—Diphtheria, Croup, Sore Throat, Catarrh of the Nose, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Whooping-cough, Consumption and other Chronic Affections, specific or not. GERMS, BACTERIA, or MICROBES are instantaneously annihilated when brought into contact with Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen. This wonderful bactericide acts both chemically and mechanically upon all excretions and secretions, so as to thoroughly change their character and reactions instantly. By destroying the microbian element this remedy removes the cause of the disease.

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Glycozone, by its wonderful antiseptic and healing properties, not only prevents the fermentation of the food in the stomach, but it quickly cures the inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane. It is a specific for disorders of the stomach: Dyspepsia, Catarrh of the Stomach, of Gastritis, Ulcer of the Stomach, Heartburn.

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Notes and Items.

—A COUPLE of little girls came to a physician's office to be vaccinated. One of them undertook to speak for the other, and explained: "Doctor, this is my sister. She is too young to know her left arm from her right, so mamma washed both of them."

A DAY WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES.—During his stay at Homburg the Prince of Wales is living, as usual, at the Villa Impériale. His Royal Highness' life is most regular. About seven o'clock in the morning he goes to the spring, which is a few minutes' walk from the house, where he finds the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, besides a curious crowd. He drinks two or three glasses of water, and then walks up and down among the many guests, listening to the band. At nine o'clock he returns to the house and breakfasts on the verandah; after which he reads the newspapers until ten. Lying on the chair beside him are always to be seen numerous pamphlets, some French works on strategy, and a huge pile of Blue-books. From ten until one the Prince works. At one o'clock he lunches, usually at the Park Hotel, but sometimes, though less often, on the terrace of the Kurhaus. Afterwards he drives in the mountains or has tea on the balcony. At seven he dines, with about half a dozen guests, on the terrace of the Kurhaus, while the band plays in the Kurgarten Pavilion. After dinner, about nine o'clock, the Prince and his guests go down to the Kurgarten, to listen to the concert, sometimes seated in one of the first rows of chairs, sometimes walking up and down. At eleven the Prince returns home. He seldom goes to bed later than midnight. He looks exceedingly well, and every one is enchanted with his simplicity and kindness. Before going to bed, the Prince takes one or two glasses of Apollinaris water, with lemon juice.

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A SET OF
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LATEST EDITION.

WANTED MORE SPACE.—"I think," said the editor in a worried tone, "that I will drop journalism and take to astronomy."

"Why?"

"Well, astronomers always seem to have more space than they know what to do with."—*Washington Post*.

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It is open all the year, is well heated, well ventilated, and with abundance of sun-light. Cases of nervous prostration and convalescents can here find all the attention, comforts and attractions of a home, with constant professional supervision; free from restraint and with care and skilful nursing by thoroughly trained nurses that cannot but produce the best results.

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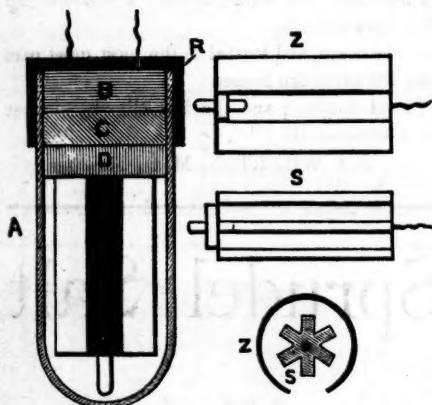
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A meeting of the DIRECTORS of the **John A. Barrett Battery Co.** was held at their office on September 9th, 1890, and a resolution was passed to change its firm name into

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Dr. HENRY M. FIELD, in a paper presented to the American Medical Association, says: "Clinically observed, we recognize in Sulfonal a mild calmative, *a slowly, but progressively acting hypnotic*; it has no other action, and its operation is attended by no complications, near or remote. It is, therefore, a pure hypnotic, and, we submit, it is the only pure hypnotic we possess, up to date."—*New England Medical Monthly*.

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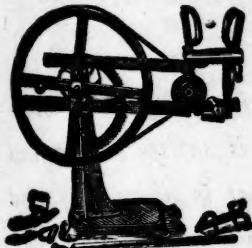
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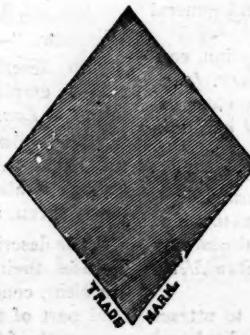
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